The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,549.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance, Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 55
including postage	„ 72
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 33
including postage	„ 38
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„ 16
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 2 0	
Second Ditto	„ 1 8	
Third Ditto	„ 1 4	
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2 As. per line.

No advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.	
Second, Ditto	4 „ „	
Third and succeeding	2 „ „	

In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each ... Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ROLAND—CRAIG—February 6th, at Mazagon, by the Rev. R. Hammerton, Junior Chaplain, Bombay Service, to Margaret daughter of the late Alexander Craig, Ship Carpenter, Pearson, Scotland.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MILNER—January 16th, at Edinburgh, of inflammation of the lungs, Edwin Milner, only surviving son of Mrs. Helen Hern, aged 34 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Aden (unless twelve hours after arrival at the P. and O. Company's Mail steamer's from Suez).

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about ..... 11th and 26th.
Karrachee on ..... 16th and 30th.

The Steamer Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P. Commander T. Sadlers, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N.B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Aden Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when the Mail arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; thus is reserved Passengers embarking at night, and Cargo taken on Saturday, for Sunday, the Steamer to sail at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Intermediate ports touched at by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo as details to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
Cannanore	3	16	Rangoon	4	18
Calicut	4	17	Penang	7	21
Cochin	5	18	Singapore	9	23
Tellicherry	6	19	Malacca	10	24
Mangalore	7	20	Coconada	13	27
Goa	8	21	Madras	15	29
Bombay	11	25	Cochin	19	1
Karrachee	16	30	Tellicherry	20	2
Muscat	21	5	Calicut	21	3
Aden	26	10	Cannanore	22	4
Suez	31	15	Mangalore	25	7
Alexandria	2	17	Goa	26	8
Malta	5	20	Carwar	27	9
Marseilles	9	24	Bombay	28	10
Arrive Bombay	29	4	Arrive Bombay	1	11

The Steam Ship "CORINGA," 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. Fraser, will be despatched as above, at noon on 16th February.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st and above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the Company's Steamers.

This is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for Northern districts, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Cargo for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by Steamer of the 15th, and transship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer when she leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Bombay for	Goran.	Colaba	Mandvi	Karanja.	Dharamtur.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2	3	0	2	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
Deck	0	9	0	0	8	0	8	0	12
Bullock	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 16th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Colaba Bunder, to Dharamtur Ferry will leave every day at 7 A. M., and the Colaba Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dharamtur and Colaba every afternoon at 1 P. M.

Return Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

P. S.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will hold further bodies despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Up Steamers.		Down Steamers.	
Cochin	Dep. Saturday.	Bombay	Dep. Saturday.
Beypore	„ Sunday.	Cochin	„ Sunday.
Calicut	„ Monday.	Beypore	„ Monday.
Tellicherry	„ Monday.	Calicut	„ Monday.
Cannanore	„ Monday.	Cannanore	„ Monday.
Mangalore	„ Tuesday.	Mangalore	„ Tuesday.
Coompta	„ Wednesday.	Coompta	„ Wednesday.
Carwar	„ Wednesday.	Carwar	„ Wednesday.
Goa	„ Thursday.	Goa	„ Thursday.
Vingurla	„ Wednesday.	Vingurla	„ Thursday.
Ratnagherry	„ Wednesday.	Ratnagherry	„ Thursday.
Bombay	„ Thursday.	Bombay	„ Friday.

The Steamer "SIR BARTLE FRERE" will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 5th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL

(To sail positively about 25th prximo).

THE frigate built Screw Steam Ship "MELBOURNE," HUGH W. ALLD, Commander, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 29th January 1867. Agents of *Melbourne* (S.S.)

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company intend despatching Steamers to Suez on the undermentioned dates during the present and ensuing month:—

February 16th and 28th.
March 1st, 6th, 14th, 20th, and 28th.

For particulars of Freight and Money apply to

GEORGE P. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 4th February 1867.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "MADRAS," (1,185 Tons, and 275 H. P.,) Captain JOYNES, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on THURSDAY the 14th February, at 5-30 A. M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Shipping day, MONDAY, the 11th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

GEORGE P. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 4th February 1867.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 1 P. M. on the 12th instant.

Bills of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Import Godown, Mazagon before 5 P. M. on Wednesday the 13th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Merchandize forwarded.

A Jetty Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on the mentioned morning.

STEAM TO POINT-DE-GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONG-KONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "BANGOON," (1,772 Tons and 400 H. P.) Captain DUNDAS, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY the 15th February at 8 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Shipping day, Tuesday, 12th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Co.'s Office by 11 A. M. on the 12th instant.

GEORGE P. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 4th February 1867.

N. B.—Bills of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect thereof.

FOR LONDON via KURRACHEE.

(Other engagement to H. M.'s Govt. to sail about 4th proximo.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship "TRAFALGAR," 1,103 Tons Register, Thomas Sharp Orr, Commander, has two large Side Cabins disengaged.

For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 28th January 1867. Agents of *Ship Trafalgar*.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Isabella Kerr*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Isabella Kerr*.

Bombay, 1st February 1867.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, Sole Agent in Bombay of the VERITAS UNIVERSEL (French Lloyd) and LA COMPAGNIE GENERALE D'ASSURANCE MARITIME DE PARIS, begs to remind the Mercantile Community, Captains, and Ship Owners, that he is prepared to renew and give Official Classifications to the Ships of all Nations in the Veritas Register, as well as Certificates of Navigability. He is also prepared to survey, and report upon, all damaged Goods insured by Insurance Companies.

CAPTAIN A. D'ACQUENY,
Care of Messrs. H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co., Apollo Street, and 6 Hummum Street.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—By direction of The HON'BLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT, NOTICE is hereby given that the said Judge has appointed THURSDAY the 15th day of February 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at his Chambers in the High Court House, to make a CALL on all the Contributories of the said Corporation, and that the Official Liquidators of the said Corporation propose that such Call shall be for Rs. 100 per Share. All persons are entitled to attend at such day, hour, and place to offer objections to such Call.—Dated this 29th day of January 1867.

CRAWFORD & HURRELL,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

EXCHANGES.—A CAPTAIN in a LINE REGIMENT, which will return to England in 1868, wishes to EXCHANGE into the STAFF CORPS, or into a LINE REGIMENT lately from England. Applicants should apply to "T. V.," *Bombay Gazette*, Office, Bombay.

ACT XIX. of 1857.—In the matter of the BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—All CREDITORS of the above Company are requested forthwith to pay their several DEBTS, and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS are hereby required to forward their Claims and Vouchers for adjustment to the undersigned, at No. 6 Rampart Row, Bombay.

HENRY R. CAMPLE,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—A 2nd DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Company, at the rate of Six Rupees per Share, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on application to the undersigned. It will be requisite to produce at the same time the Receipts of the payment of the First and Second Calls.

F. CHAMBERS, Liquidator.

Bombay, 6th February 1867.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—At a MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS in this Company, held THIS DAY, at Office No. 2, Victoria Buildings, the following proposition was carried unanimously,—"That Mr. F. Chambers be appointed sole Liquidator."

F. CHAMBERS, Liquidator.

Bombay, 6th February 1867.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors of the abovenamed Company, held at Calcutta on the 10th December, all Shares on which the Second Call of Rs. 100 per Share due on 15th November last, with Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from due date, shall not have been paid on the 15th February 1867, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in terms of Clauses 32 and 37 of the Articles of Association.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th December 1866.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—TO HOLDERS OF CALCUTTA SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given that for the convenience of REGISTERED HOLDERS of CALCUTTA SHARES of the abovenamed Company, on which the 2nd CALL of Rupees 100 (One Hundred) per Share has not yet been paid, the amount of the said Call (with Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from due date) will be received by the BOMBAY BRANCH of the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED) up to the 15th day of February 1867.

The Bank's Receipt must be presented at this Office with relative Share Certificates in order to the enfacement of the latter in respect of the payment of said Call.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd January 1867.

RS. 10 REWARD.—LOST, from a Tent on the Esplanade, a WHITE BULLTERRIER, with a yellow mark on the left cheek. Any one bringing the same to the STEWARD of the Bombay Club will receive the above Reward.

4th February 1867.

RECEIVED, by Overland Steamer, a fresh supply of BLEME FIGS and MALAGA RAISINS, at Rs. 2 and 4 per Box respectively.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

Bombay and Poona.

TO PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received the following:—

Sarony's Patent Focusing Apparatus, or Universal Rest, with Chair, and Ornamental Cabinet.

This recent invention is now being introduced into the principal Studios in London and elsewhere. It is found to be a most valuable auxiliary to the Photographic Artist.

How's Photographic Tents—one of the lightest and most portable Tents hitherto introduced for out-door work.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOT, BYCULLA

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNES.—*Selected and packed expressly for the undersigned:—*

	Quarts.	Pints.
Jules Mumm & Co.'s best dry, per dozen.	Rs. 44	Rs. 24
F. Geisler & Co.'s, per dozen	„ 44	„ 24
A. de Paul's, per dozen	„ 40	„ 21

Less 10 per cent. Cash in ort. Final cases. Cash settlements 5 per cent.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.—Six light Central Revolving Lamps, complete.

Spanish Mahogany Table, mounted with the best India Rubber, and covered will superfine Cloth.

Superfine Table Cloth for Bed and Cushions and extra Pockets.

Thurston's best Cues and Tips.

Pool, Billiard and Bagatelle Balls.

Pool Marking Boards and Pool Baskets.

Divided Pool Money Receivers, and Pool Ball Receivers.

Billiard Rules, Pool and Pyramid ditto.

French Cue Tips, Cement and Chalk.

Thurston's Miniature Billiard Tables, complete 5 feet in length.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay.

CHINA AND ASSAM TEAS OF THE SEASON.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have received by the China Steamer their usual selection of finest TEAS, shipped by Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co., and therefore fit, their unrivalled Delicacy of flavour, aroma, fulness, &c.

CHINA TEAS AS FOLLOWS:—

Black Teas. *Mixed Teas.*
Finest Pouchong. Pouchong and Pekoe.
„ Souchong. Souchong and Pekoe.
Flavouring Teas. Do. do. with
Orange and Flowery Pekoes. Hyson (Green).
Hyson (Green)—separately packed.

In Packets of 1 lb. each and Boxes of 7 lbs. at Rs. 3 per lb.

ASSAM TEAS AS FOLLOWS:—

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply from the Dooliaworee Estate.

Fine Souchong and Green Teelwaree mixture.
do. do. Black.

The Assam Teas are in Packets of 2 lbs. and 10 lbs. Boxes. Suitable. Messrs. Clubs, &c. at Rs. 2 per lb.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

REAL HAVANNAH CHEROOTS of First Class quality in Boxes of 100 or 500 each.

Flor Londres.	*Londres.*
Claro, Colorado,	Claro, Colorado,
Colorado Claro,	Colorado Claro,
Colorado Maduro,	Colorado Maduro,
Madeira.	*Madeira.*

OPERAS Claro, Colorado, Colorado Claro, Colorado Maduro, Madeira.

TURKISH CIGARETTES.

Cambridge Medium	Rifle Medium
Cannon do.	Strambouli do.
Opera Mild	Voronzoff do.
Long Operas do.	Zoland do. and mild.

A small consignment of First Class Turkish Tobacco.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
Fort, Byculla and Poona.

FISHING TACKLE.

RODS, four and five jointed, ringed, and with winch fittings.

WINCHES, Brass, 1¼ inch, 2 in. and 3 in. diameter Leather Tackle cases fitted complete.

Best Salmon Gut in hanks. Folding 3 jointed Landing Nets.

ARTIFICIAL FLIES, Trout, and Salmon, with Limerick hooks and extra fine Gut.

ARTIFICIAL BAITS, Minnows, Pace, &c.

LINES, Trout and Salmon Fly lines, of Patent Hair, Plaited Silk, Twisted Silk, and Hair.

HOOKS, Best gut, Limerick bend, Kirby, Trout and Salmon, Treble, &c.

Spoon revolving and spinning Baits.

GUT AND GIMP TRACES, Gut casting lines, box Swivels Split Rings, Floats, Bait Boxes, Kettles, &c. &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited)
At Byculla Establishment only.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30 Cornhill.

THE BROKERS' LOAN DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after THIS DAY this Company will ADVANCE and LEND MONIES on the undermentioned SECURITIES at a moderate rate of Interest:—

On Government Securities.
On Shares in Railways.
On Landed Properties.
On Bullions.
On Shipping Documents of Goods not being of a perishable nature.
On Goods do. do. do.

For terms and particulars apply at the Office.

(Signed) ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 14th January 1867.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH FEB.

BENEFIT OF

PRIMO BASSO SIGNOR NINO RABOTTARO.

IL BARBIERE DI SEVIGLIA.

GRAND DUET FROM

I PURITANI.

BY

SIGNORS RABOTTARO AND REINA.

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE NEW BALLET

"ESMERALDA."

This Performance is by the particular request of several Gentlemen; and it is hoped that the public will support so deserving an artiste—whose former benefit was unfortunately unremunerative.

HENRY R. CAMPLE,
Manager.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle Single	Rs. 10
„ Double	„ 8
Stalls	„ 5
Gallery	„ 3

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, IN (LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given to CREDITORS of the BOMBAY BRANCH, holding CERTIFICATES of INDEBTEDNESS for Fixed or Current Deposits not amounting to Rupees (500) Five hundred that full payment of Certificates will be made at this Office on and after 3rd January 1867, in exchange for the Certificates, which must be endorsed and receipted in full discharge of all Claims against the Corporation.

Creditors who are also Shareholders, or who may be indebted to the Bank, will not be entitled to any payment.

A. J. HUNTER,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators, Bombay Branch, and Attorneys for William Hopkins Holyland, Official Liquidator for the Court of Chancery.

Bombay, 22nd December 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1866.

BRITISH INDIA HOTEL, at the junction of the Faulkland Road and the Grant Road.

This HOTEL is situated in a very airy locality within a few minutes' walk from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, Tandeo, and is fitted up in a very elegant style, and neither expense nor trouble have been spared to render it a comfortable Establishment for Gentlemen as well as for Families—and cleanliness throughout the premises, and the Bed-Rooms in particular, is very strictly attended to.

2. Excellent Wines and good Tiffins and Suppers to be had at moderate charges.

3. First class Billiards also provided.

M. GROSMAN, Proprietor.

TOSMOKERS.—FOR SALE, choice MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS at Rs. 33 per 1,000.

TRICHINOPOLY, No. I.	„ 19	do.
Do. No. II.	„ 8	do.

ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

No. 7, Forbes Street.

EASTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a GENERAL MEETING of the SHARHOLDERS, held on 21st December 1866, the Resolutions passed at the Special General Meeting held on 28th November, viz. "That the Company be wound up voluntarily," and "that A. E. Ashley, Esq., and Heerjee Jehangeer, Esq., be appointed Liquidators," were confirmed.

For the London Assets & American Co. (Limited),
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
Secretaries and Treasurers Eastern Insurance Company.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement all persons having Claims against the Eastern Insurance Company are requested to send in particulars of same; and all persons indebted to the said Company are desired to pay the respective amount due by them, to the LONDON ASSURANCE and AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED), Elphinstone Circle, who have been appointed Managers for the Liquidators.

A. E. ASHLEY,
HEERJEE JEHANGEER, } Liquidators,
Eastern Insurance Company.

Bombay, 9th February 1867.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—NOTICE.—The GUJARATI GRAMMAR, which we had advertized a few days ago, is NOW READY, and sold by the undersigned. Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

No. 7 Forbes Street ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,

THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard, with a list of Bohn's Publications, reduced to English Prices, is available on application. THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they will be invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA and CHINA (LIMITED) is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for LOANS on the MORTGAGE of LAND and HOUSE PROPERTY in Bombay.

DEPOSITS

Received on the following terms:—

For 12 months'	6 per cent.
6 months'	5 per cent.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Manager.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1867.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—CREDITORS of the above Bank are hereby informed that forms of SPECIAL POWERS of ATTORNEY for the purpose of drawing their DIVIDENDS in London are now ready, and may be had on application at the Bank's Offices.

Rampart Row, 6th December 1866.

THE ROYAL HOTEL.—The Proprietors of the above Hotel beg to announce that they have reopened this well known and commodious building in No. 2 Tamarind Lane, Meadow Street, Fort, for the accommodation of Gentlemen whose Offices and place of business are in the Fort, as well for the Inhabitants of Bombay generally.

The Proprietors, therefore, while they offer this great desideratum to the Public, engage to guarantee that every attention shall be paid to the comforts and convenience of those who may patronize them. The Proprietors solicit a renewal of that support from the Public which they formerly enjoyed.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND).

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c.,

Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Gold and Silver Medals were awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York; London in 1851; Paris in 1855; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.

An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following:—

Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.

Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Solitaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.

English, American, and French Clocks; Palanduin and Alarm Clocks; Musical Boxes; Silver-plated Wares; Bronze and Flower Ornaments; Mechanical Whips; Stereoscopes and Views for ditto; Pocket Knives of every description with Tortoise Shell and Pearl Handles; Cheroot Cases; Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders; Card Cases; Silver and Ivory Snuff-boxes; Morocco and Ivory Portmonnaie; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions; Morocco Travelling Bags; Fancy Inkstands; Photographic Albums and Fancy Photographs; Fans; Superior Paris Perfumery; Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips; Walking Sticks; Pocket Books; Opera and Opaqular Glasses; Oil Paintings; Letter Balances; Brushes of all kinds; Rifles (Revolving), Revolvers, Fowling Pieces, and an immense variety of other useful and fancy articles.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,

By Appointment,

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,

His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Seasons '66 and '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention. The following list will give but an imperfect idea of the various classes of Goods kept by them:—

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen		11 to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks		16 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk		18 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks		16 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks		16 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks		13 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks		28 45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose		ca. 10 12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„	3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„	3 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„	4 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„	4 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„	6 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„	5 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy		2 8

GLOVES GENTS.

		Rs. A
JOUVIN'S	White and Straw Kid Gloves, Gents, per pair	2 12
JOUVIN'S	Plongé or very light Colored Gloves	2 12
JOUVIN'S	Dark and Drab Colored Gloves	2 12
JOUVIN'S	Lavender Sewn Black	2 12
FRENCH	White Kid Gloves	1 12
COLORED	Lisle Thread Gloves	1 12
DOGSKIN	Gloves, Town made	2 8
MILITARY	Duck and Doe Gloves	3 8

LADIES KID GLOVES.

	Rs. A
JOUVIN'S White French Kid Gloves	2 12
FRANCOZ'S „ „ „	2 12
JOUVIN'S Light Drabs „	2 12
FRANCOZ'S „	2 12
JOUVIN'S Plongés „	2 12
JOUVIN'S Grey and grey Sewn Black	2 12

SCARFS AND TIES.

	Rs.	Rs.
THE BOULEVARD Silk Scarf		3 to 4
THE UNIVERSAL Silk Scarf	3	4
THE ROMAN Silk Scarf for Pin or Ring	4	5
THE ROMAL'S Long Silk Silk Scarfs	4	5
THE ROYAL Windsor Scarf for a Sailor's knot	3	4
THE TOM THUMB TIES in White, Silk and Colors	1	4
THE EGLINGTON Tie, Black and Colors	1	12

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz.	50, 55, 60, 65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure All Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „		8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars	Per doz.	7 8
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars		7 8
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars		7 8
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars		7 8

HAT DEPARTMENT.

LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Velvet Hats	16	0
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S White Felt Hats	10	8
CHRISTY'S White Felt Hats	10	8
CHRISTY'S Oxonian Hats, Black and Drab	7	8
CHRISTY'S Cambridge Hats	7	8
CHRISTY'S Yachting Hats	6	12
CHRISTY'S Military Forage Sun Hat	10	0
CHRISTY'S Shooting Hats	7	8
CHRISTY'S Tweed Hats	5	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Patent Air Chamber Helmet	16	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Patent Bombay Staff Corps Helmet	10	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Brisbane	10	0
ELLWOOD & SONS' Varsailles Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Conde Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Native Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Newmarket Felt Hats	7	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Tweed Hats	5	8
ELLWOOD & SONS' Shell Felt Hats	10	8

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	23	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 2 ft. 9 in.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Bash Railway	19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags	8	0
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rug	16 to 20	0
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Blankets Rug	30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	36	0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	22	0

HANDKERCHIEFS.

IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	8	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	9	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	10	12
IRISH Cambric Handkerchiefs	11	12
IRISH C

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The Share Market continues extremely dull, without any change in our quotations. No transactions of importance have been reported to-day.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	per ct.		
2,40,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 per share.
10,00,000	1,000	1,000	9 p. ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	98 per cent. ex. div.
1,40,000	250	250	10	Bombay Com. Bank	67 to 68 per sh.
2,00,000	200	200	Incl. p.c.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	65 per share.
9,00,000	100	100	.....	Brokers' Banking Company ...	95 per share.
1,00,00,000	250	250	8	Central Bank ...	178 per share.
200,000	200	200	8	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	180 per share.
8,00,000	250	250	.....	China Bank ...	175 per share.
7,50,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of Ind. London & China	35 ex-div.
1,60,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte des Effects	Nominal.
1,00,00,000	50	50	2	Delhi and London Bank	No quotation.
600,000	200	200	.....	Indian Reformer	27 p. share.
				London & China ...	89 p.c. pm.
2,25,000	1,000	1,000	12	Madras Bank ...	1,000 per sh.
1,60,000	250	250	12½ p. ct.	National Bank of India ...	111 per sh.
				Oriental Bank ...	75 p.c. pm. ex-div.
1,50,000	250	250	20	Oriental Bank of Ind.	60 per share
600,000	250	250	.....	Union Bank of Eu.	65 per share.
.....	250	100	.....	Universal Bank	

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

700,000	3,000	3,000	.....	Bombay Ship Co. ...	1,700
750,000	3,000	3,000	8	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	No quotation.
120,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co. ...	1,015 per share.
300,000	5,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steamship Co. ...	350 to 360
1,25,000	4,000	2,000	.....	Primrose W. Ship Co.	235 per share.
150,000	500	500	.....	Viggas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	
	1,000	.....	.....	Union Shipping Co. Limited ...	No quotation.
.....	.....	.....	.....	Victoria Indus. Ship Co.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

2,00,000	10,000	2,000	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co. ...	218 per sh.
1,40,000	1,000	1,000	20 p. c.	Elphinstone Land Co. ...	1,850 p. sh.
1,00,00,000	1,000	600	.....	New Bombay Improvement Land Co.	385 per share.
1,00,00,000	1,000	600	.....	Prem Land Co. ...	120 p. s.
1,00,00,000	1,000	600	.....	Tramway, Omnibus & Land Investment Co.	45 per share
100,000	500	500	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	140 p. sh.
2,00,000	1,000	1,000	20 p. c.	Port Clearing Co.	225 per share
28,00,000	10,000	6,000	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,000 p. sh.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	400	200	16	Bengal Credit Mob.
2,00,000	100	100	.....	Bombay Commercial Association ...
.....	100	100	.....	Oriental Financial Corporation ...
.....	400	15	.....	Financial Association of India and China

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Bills ...	6 months' sight ...	1s. 11 9/16d. nominal.
Do. Credits ...	Do. ...	1s. 11d.
Do. Commercial ...	Do. ...	2s. to 2s. 0 3/16d.
Do. Sight ...	Do. ...	1s. 11 9/16d.
Paris ...	10 days' sight ...	208½.
Do. ...	Do. do. ...	208½.
Marseilles ...	Do. do. ...	1 dis.
China ...	Do. do. ...	2-0 nominal.
Private Home Bills ...	30 days sight ...	217.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities ...	... 6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ...	... 8 do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities ...	... 6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills ...	... 8 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rate Per cent.	Nicts.	Rs.	Transfer Loans ...	Rs.
...	Nicts ...	...	Loan 1857-58 ...	... 93
...	...	...	1857-58 ...	... 92
...	Co's ...	...	1862-63 ...	... 90
...	...	...	1862-63 ...	
...	...	...	1864-65 ...	
Five per cent. 1st & 2nd Loans			1864-65 ...	... 1 6
Five per cent. Funded Loans			1864-65 ...	... 1 3
Five and a half per cent. ...			...	... 111 to 111½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Specie ...	Rs. 10-3 at 10-7.
Bank of England Notes ...	... 10-4
Spanish Dollars ...	... 2-15
Ducats ...	... 3-6
Sovereigns ...	... 9-30
Napoleons ...	... 9-20
Twenty Francs ...	... 7-28
Bar Gold ...	... 10-4
Bar Silver ...	... 1-3
Old Gold of English ...	... 9-4

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.

The Cotton Market closed as under to-day:—

	OLD. PER CANDY.
Dharwar fine cotton ...	Rs. 310 to 320
Dhollera ...	265 to 270
Surat ...	235 to 240
Broach ...	
Oomrawtee ...	235 to 245
Amrut ...	
Khandeish ...	230 to 234
Barsee ...	225 to 226
Comptah ...	215 to 220
Veerum ...	210 to 220
Verrum ...	200 to 207
	NEW.
Oomrawtee ...	220 to 225
Ahmednuggur ...	
Khandeish ...	220 to 225
Barsee ...	
Dhollera ...	210
Bhownuggur ...	
Bhugnuggur ...	210 to 215
Broach ...	210

Ready Sales ..... 300 Candies.
Market dull

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 9.

Phillips, Lieutenant J., Poona Horse, on leave, from Seroor.
Compin, Lieutenant F. P., H. M.'s 4th Rifles, on leave, from Sholapore.
Binnington, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Howard, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

FEBRUARY 10.

Barton, Ensign E. J., 83rd Foot, on duty, from England.
Downing, Lieutenant C. M., Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Park, Captain W. A., 3rd Bombay European Regiment, on duty, from England.
Langmead, Major J., 4th Rifles, on duty, from England.
Ross, Captain Bombay Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Persian Gulf.
Dixey, Lieutenant W. L., 82nd Foot, on duty, from Belgaum.
Forster, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Heath, Ensign F., 45th Foot, on duty, from England.
Macleod, Ensign C., late 31st Regiment N. I., on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 9.

Blair, Major J., 2nd Light Cavalry, on duty, to Poona.
Ramsay, Major R. B., Mysore Commission, on duty, to Bangalore.
Gall, Ensign H. R., 4th Fusiliers, to join, to Ferozpore.
Hunt, Lieutenant G., Royal Engineers, on leave, to Surat.
Oosterlowe, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Surat.
Allen, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kamptee.
Keith, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kamptee.

FEBRUARY 10.

Weatherley, Ensign, 38th Foot, to join, to Kurrachee.
Pagan, Captain 38th Foot, to join, to Kurrachee.
Forster, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to ——
Woodward, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.

SHIPPING.

FEB.	ARRIVALS.		
9	Sir Robert Peel (s) ...	Talbot ...	Cochin. Feb. 1.
	Lord Elphinstone (s) ...	Stretton ...	Cannanore. Feb. 5.
	Carnatic (s) ...	Rennedson ...	Suez. Jan. 27.
10	Arrogance ...	Kidd ...	Liverpool.
	Baron Von Beaulieu ...	Nipperus ...	Newcastle. Aug. 29.
	Glenary ...	Adey ...	Mauritius. Dec. 27.
	Hebridean ...	Barney ...	Liverpool. Sept. 27.
FEB.	DEPARTURES.		
9	Belle Isle ...	Webster ...	Liverpool.
	H. M.'s Commercial (s) ...	Carew ...	Kurrachee.
	Maurice ...	Chalke ...	Aden.
10	Governor Elphinstone (s) ...	Saunders ...	Kurrachee.
	Sir Bartle Frere (s) ...	Robinson ...	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship *Leamington*, C. Bell, bound to Point de Galle.
Brig *Wariston*, Nevada, bound to Cochin.
Barque *Tasie Peterel*, W. Parrott, bound to Hongkong.
Ship *Royal Alfred*, Charles Whittle, bound to Rangoon.
Ship *Sir Robt. Peel*, John De Costa, bound to Calcutta.

FREIGHTS.

Our market has been very active during the past week and rates have rapidly advanced.

For Liverpool.—Large engagements have been made by European houses for this and next month's loading at £2 to £2 5s. per ton. The following vessels have been placed on the berth for Liverpool since our last, the *Daleep Singh*, *British Viceroy* and *Mofussilite* at £2 5s. and the *Cambay*, *St. James* and *Birmingham* at £2 to £2s. 6d.

For London.—The *Courtjee Jehanghier* has been taken up by Government for the conveyance of troops (invalids) from Kurrachee to Spithead. She is securing small lots of measurement goods, &c., at £1 5s. to £2 10s.

For Hamburg.—The *City of Tanjore* has secured a part cargo of Cotton at £2 10s. ton.

The following are to-day's rates for United Kingdom:—

For London ...	Cotton ...	£1 5 0 to £1 10
	Seeds ...	£1 0 0 ...
Guns, &c. ...		£1 5 0 to £1 10
For Liverpool	Cotton ...	£2 0 0 to £2 5
	Seeds ...	£2 10 0 ...

Bombay Saturday Review, Feb. 9.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(*Sailing in March.*)

THE new Iron Ship "ALBERT VICTOR," A 1 12 years, 1184 tons. Superior accommodation. For rates of Passage apply to Captain T. CLARKE, or to BELL, VENTZ, & LUCIUS, Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1867.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.
(*Under engagement to Her Majesty's Government.*)
WILL SAIL 10TH FEBRUARY.

THE Bombay frigate-built Ship "THE TWEED" late "PUNJAUB," I. N. 1745 tons register, A 1, at Lloyds for 16 years, will sail as above. This fine Vessel being one of the finest affords a first-rate opportunity to Shippers. As a limited quantity of Cargo only can be taken, application should be made at once to THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN CO. (LIMITED).

Bombay, 11th Feb. 1867. Agents Ship *The Tweed*

MANILLA CHEROOTS.—A small consignment of real MANILLA CHEROOTS, just landed per *Venilla*.
No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay. J. NEUBERG.

TO MERCHANTS, AGENTS FOR RAILWAYS, AND BANKS, IN THE VICINITY OF ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.—FOR SALE, the COMMISSARIAT PREMISES. For particulars see Auction Advertisement of Messrs. SUDDANUND SHRICRISTNA JEE & Co.

IF WILLIAM KERR, formerly of Woolwich, and was at Khandalla in 1860, will address to THOMAS GLENTON, at Charlton, Woolwich, he will hear of something to his advantage. Any person furnishing proof of the said WILLIAM KERR being living or dead will be rewarded.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY AUXILIARY to the BRITISH and FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY will be held in the Society's Depository, Esplanade, on TUESDAY next, the 12th instant, at 3 P. M.
The Lord Bishop of Bombay will preside.
The attendance of the Friends of the Society is respectfully invited.

AUCTION SALE OF BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE GOODS.—G. B. GLADDING will SELL by AUCTION at his Rooms, in Rampart Row, at 2 o'clock P. M., next WEDNESDAY, a quantity of Japanned Bowls and Covers, Trays, Snuff and Match Boxes, Cups with Covers, Boxes with False Bottoms, Tortoise Shell, Cabinets with Stands.
Bronze Figures and sundry other articles.
Goods on view on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY.
G. B. GLADDING.

EVENING CONCERT.—Signor ZAPPA Pupil of the Conservatorio of Milan, and *Maestro* at the Italian Opera of Bombay, has the honour to announce that he proposes, with the assistance of the principal Artistes of the Italian Opera, to give a GRAND EVENING CONCERT on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of February inst., at Mr. Howard's House on Malabar Hill, which has been kindly lent for the occasion.
The Programme will comprise solo and concerted pieces, both vocal and instrumental.
Tickets (to be obtained of Mr. SOUNDY) Ten Rupees each

ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.
આલ્બર્ટ ઇનસ્યુરન્સ કુમ્પાણી.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at 3 P. M., MONDAY the 18th day of February instant, at the Offices of the Company, No. 7 Church Street, Bombay, for the purposes following; viz:—

1. To consider the advisability of reinsuring the risks of the Company now afloat.
2. To consider the propriety of winding up the Company, and if necessary to pass Resolutions to that effect.
3. If no such Resolutions to wind up shall be passed, to appoint Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers in the room of the present Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers, Messrs. Muncherjee Jamsetjee & Sons, who have tendered their resignation of such office.

By order of the Directors,
MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Bombay, 9th Feb. 1867. Secretaries & Treasurers.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the MOMBADEVI AGENCY of this Bank will be CLOSED from and after the 28th instant, and the Accounts transferred to the Head Office.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN STUART, Secretary and Treasurer.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th Feburary 1867.

જાહેર ખબર.

મુમ્બઇ બૅન્ક.—અત્રેથી અમર આપવામાં આવે છે કે અરદ્દે બૅન્કની મોમોદેવી ખાતેની ઑફરનો ચાલતા મારચી તારીખ ૨૮ થી એથી બંધ કરવામાં આવશે, અને એ ખાતાનો હવાબ વધી આફીશ માતે હવાલો પાડવામાં આવશે.

બોરડ આફ દરેકતરોનો હુકમથી,
જનર હંચુઅરત,
શેકરેતરો અને તરેજરર.

એલફીનસ્ટન સરકલ, તા૦ ૯ મી ફેબ્રુઆરી ૧૮૬૭.

GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

MONDAY EVENING, 11TH FEBRUARY,
NEW AND TRANSCENDANT ATTRACTIONS.
BENEFIT OF
MDLLE. ELLA ZOYARA,
THE WORLD'S PREMIER EQUESTRIENNE,
WHO WILL APPEAR IN
MALE ATTIRE
FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY.

Delighted Thousands have already witnessed the wonderful performance of the Queen of the Equestrian profession, and with rapture gazed upon the beautiful classical illustrations and marvellous achievements, unparalleled in the history of the Art.

"She has founded an entirely new school of her own, in which nothing is omitted that can be considered essential to the perfect development of her art; with her every attitude is a study; every motion a living picture—what Taglioni *Fay* were to the ballet, that Mdlle. Zoyara is to the equestrian art. She combines grace with vigor, and beauty with daring; she passes before the eye like some sweet dream in sleep, from which the *soul* spirit won't not willingly awaken."—*Vide Critique.*

MDLLE. ELLA ZOYARA

will on this festive occasion even surpass her former efforts, and as the possibility to look upon her like on-ce-e-e in a lifetime, it is advisable for all to attend the Great World Circus, Monday evening, 11th February.

MOST POSITIVELY THE
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

ALL THE GREAT STAR TROUPE
IN THEIR
ACTS PAR EXCELLANCE.

SECURE SEATS EARLY.

TUESDAY,
BENEFIT OF JERRY BLOSSOM.

NOTICE.—All BILLS against the GREAT WORLD CIRCUS must be presented for payment on MONDAY after 10 A.M. The Company sail per steamer of the 15th.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 2 o'clock P. M. of the 25th February 1867, and not later, for the supply by Contract of the Articles specified in the Schedules named in the following list.

Forms of Tenders and Copies of Schedules, together with any other information appertaining thereto, can be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Storekeeper between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted.

The Tenders must show a rate for each and every Article comprised in the Schedule or Schedules tendered for.

Parties may tender for the Articles comprised in one or more Schedules, but not for portions only of such Schedules.

Each Tender must be accompanied by the requisite Deposit, and must be superscribed as "Tender for Schedule No. ——."

No reason will be assigned for rejecting any Tender. The Deposits of the unsuccessful Tenderers will be returned.

LIST.

Details.	Period for which contract is to run.	When and to whom supplies are to be delivered.	Quantity deliverable and specified time of delivery.	Amount of Deposit to be lodged with the Tender.	Quantity of supply.
				Rs.	
Schedule No. 1. For the supply of Iron Works or Hardware, &c. ...	From 16th March to 31st December 1867.	At the Municipal Store or sidings as otherwise ordered in the Requisitions and within the time specified.	Such quantity as may be required from time to time and within the time specified.	2,000	Unexceptionable.
Schedule No. 2. For the supply of Leather Articles, &c. ...				50	
Schedule No. 3. For the supply of Timber, Wood Works, &c. ...				500	
Schedule No. 4. For the supply of Baskets, Bamboo, Canes, &c. ...				100	
Schedule No. 5. For the supply of Buckets Wooden, &c. ...				25	
Schedule No. 6. For the supply of Oil, Cocoanut &c. ...				100	
Schedule No. 7. For the supply of Drugs, &c. ...				100	
Schedule No. 8. For the supply of Brooms, Dates, &c. ...				100	
Schedule No. 9. For the supply of Tin, ware, &c. ...				100	
Schedule No. 10. For the supply of Chunam, Sand, &c. ...				100	
Schedule No. 11. For the supply of Cloth, &c. ...				25	
Schedule No. 12. For the supply of Charcoal, &c. ...				100	
Schedule No. 13. For the supply of Stones, &c. ...				100	
Schedule No. 14. For the supply of Bricks, &c. ...				500	
Schedule No. 15. For the supply of Blocks, Frats, Plates, &c. ...				100	
Schedule No. 16. For the supply of Stationery, &c				200	

A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, 9th February 1867.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMATEUR CONCERT.—Under the Patronage of H.E. Sir BARTLE and Lady FRERE. An AMATEUR CONCERT, in aid of the BOMBAY CATHEDRAL CHOIR and ORGAN FUNDS, will be given at Altamont, Cumballa Hill, which has been kindly placed at the disposal of the Choir Committee by the Hon. G. Foggo, THIS EVENING, 11th February, at 9 o'clock.
Tickets to be had of SOUNDY & Co.

Single ..... Rs. 7
Double (to admit a Lady and Gentleman) ,, 12

THE undersigned begs to give NOTICE that he will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by his WIFE, R. C. MAINE, who deserted his protection. D. MAINE.

MR. ARTHUR HUSON is admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM, and resumes his position in our Bombay and Madras Firms from this date.
ROBINSON BROTHERS.
Liverpool, 1st January 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *French Empire*, from London, are requested to send Boats for their respective Goods without delay, failing which all Packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
Captain CLARK will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 9th February 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED) BOMBAY AGENCY.—The following are the BANK'S DRAWING RATES for the outgoing Mail:—
On London at 4 months' sight 1s. 11 9/16d. per Rupee.
,, 3 do. 1s. 11 7/16d. ,,
,, 2 do. 1s. 11 3/16d. ,,
,, 1 do. 1s. 11 3/16d. ,,
,, demand ..... 1s. 11¼d. ,,
By Order,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 9th Feb. 1867.

NOW READY,
SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE WATER CURE
OF
KARLSBAD IN BOHEMIA.
Written expressly for Indian Friends,
BY
CAPTAIN THOYTS,
BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.
Price Rs. 1-8—free by post.
Rampart Row THACKER, VINING & Co.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of 3,000 Brass of 1 0 Cubic Feet of SANDSTONE or SAND.
The Sand is to be of a quality suitable for sprinkling over Road Metal to make it bind.
The Sand is to be delivered at the different Metal Depots in the Island as shall from time to time be indicated to the Contractor. The Sand is to be delivered on or before the 30th of April 1867.
Sample Bags of the Sand it is proposed to supply are to be sent in along with each Tender.
Tenders are to be sent in address to "ARTHURGRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay."
Tenders will be received up to the 21st instant.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer to the Municipality.

PURSUANT to an ORDER of the High Court of Chancery, made in the Matter of the Estate of WILLIAM GARLAND, deceased, and in a Cause "GARLAND against GARLAND," the CREDITORS of William Garland, late of Secunderabad, in the East Indies, Quartermaster of Her Majesty's 17th Lancers, deceased (who died on the 5th day of February, 1864), are on or before the 15th day of April, 1867, to send by post, prepaid, to Messrs. Kingsford and Dorme, of No. 23, Essex-street, Strand, in the County of Middlesex, Agents for Mr. Alexander Blucher Smith, of Melksham, in the County of Wilts, Solicitor for the widow and for one of the executors of the deceased, their Christian and Surnames, addresses, and descriptions, the full particulars of their Claims and Statement of their Accounts, and the nature of the Securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order. Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice-Chancellor Sir John Stuart, at his Chambers, situate at No. 13, Old-square, Lincoln's-inn, Middlesex, on the 25th day of April, 1867, at Twelve o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the Claims.—Dated this 11th day of January 1867.

ALFRED HALL, Chief Clerk.

NOTICE.—A thousand TEAK LOGS belonging to the Cochin Government, and now lying in the Timber Depot, at Ernacollum, will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on TUESDAY, the 26th February 1867, in lots of 20 Logs at a rate per Candy.
2. The Candy is equal to a Cubic Hole, and the Kole to 28½ English Inches.
3. The contents of each Log will be determined by its actual dimensions without reference to defects of any description, and no allowance will be made for defects.
4. Purchasers will be required to deposit on the day of sale a sum equal to a third of the amounts of their respective purchases, and to pay the remainder on the removal of the Logs.
5. Payment to be made in Rupees or in Notes of the Bank of Madras, Cochin.
6. The Lots to be at the risk of the purchasers from the time they are knocked down to them.
7. The expense of putting the Logs into the Backwater must be defrayed by the Contractors.
8. The Logs to be cleared away by the 30th April next, in default of which they will be re-sold at the risk and expense of the original purchasers, who will forfeit the amounts of their deposits, and will be held responsible for any loss which may be sustained by the re-sale of the Timber, but will not be entitled to any advantage resulting therefrom.
9. The Auction will commence at noon.
J. S. VERNEDE,
Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.
Commercial Office, Ernacollumin Cochin, 31st Jan. 1867.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1867.

In the great struggle which still rends America as a heritage of the civil war the idolatrous devotion of President Johnson to the Constitution of the United States is only equalled by the idolatrous worship of the Negro which guides all the policy of the Abolitionists and anti-Southerners of the North. The President worships the Constitution with his whole heart, mind, and strength; with him it is a divine thing not to be touched or wrenched from its purpose save by the lawful means which it, itself, prescribes for effecting changes in its letter or spirit. The Congress on the other hand is aggressive, usurping, and revolutionary, so far as the theory and letter of the Federal compact go, and every step which it takes violates the spirit of the Constitution and is only expiable on the ground that the people support it, or that the state of war still continues between North and South, though no longer waged in the field of battle. On the one hand the most obsequious and devoutly religious adherence to the Constitution is the basis of the President's whole policy; on the other hand a tyranous disregard of it and an ever-mastering spirit of conquest, directs the whole action of Congress with a view to the accomplishment of certain specific ends. Momentous issues hang upon the success of either. If the President's policy prevails, the whole object of the war is undone for a generation to come, and another civil war, it may be a generation hence, lies before the Republic. If the policy of Congress is finally triumphant, the old Constitution of the United States is destroyed, at least it issues from the ordeal of the present political conflict greatly modified in some of its most important features. The people have been called upon to declare whose policy they approve, and they have, and we think wisely, given their sanction to the policy of Congress.

For all thoughtful Republicans who are disposed to trust more to the written spirit of the Constitution than to the generosity of Congress after the immediate necessity for the usurpation of the rights of some of the component States has passed away, the position of the President is, it must be owned, a very strong one. The first and last article of the President's political *credo* is the inviolability of the Constitution—comprehending thereunder the preservation of the Federal Union at all hazards and the guarantee of individual State rights, as against the central authority at Washington. His strong Union instincts threw him into the scale of the North when the rebellion broke out, the question of all questions then being the dissolubility or indissolubility of the Union. His pure and simple Republican feelings throw him now into the scale of the individual States (even though these are Southern States) when the Union being consummated, their individual State privileges are being interfered by the Legislature at Washington. An abolitionist at heart, but not of the fanatical school, he will rather leave the emancipated slave without a vote than violate the Constitution by compelling the Southern States to give him one against their will. The white men of the South, their energy, intelligence, and good will, the harmonious healing up of the Union by a generous reception of them within its pale, is more to President Johnson than the conferring of the Suffrage upon the black population—and infinitely more than conferring it by unconstitutional, and as the Constitution stands, by illegal means. It is thus that his powerful and tenacious, his obstinate, faith in the Union and the independent rights of its States colours his view of the whole political problem which has now to be solved, and makes him underrate difficulties which too apparently lie in the future. The Union saved, the acts of rebellion cancelled in the records of the seceding States, and the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln recognised, then, according to the President's comprehension of the situation, the war is at an end and the seceding States are once more entitled to a seat in the national Legislature. The Constitution he declares provides legal means for ensuring all the results that the war ever aimed at in that clause which makes the Congress the judge of the right of its own members to a seat, and under which it can exclude disloyal Southerners. He foresees that if Congress is to override and trample upon the actual constitutional privileges of the Southern States it may likewise in course of time encroach upon the constitutional privileges of the loyal States as well. Previous to the war every loyal American would have supported the President against the enlarged central authority which Congress is now grasping, and which the President dreads; and the loyal independent States may yet have to protect themselves though they meanwhile connive at the usurpation. The drift of the present action of the Congress, if it were carried out throughout the whole Union, as it has been carried out throughout the southern half of it, is to reduce the States to the position of mere Municipal bodies and to give to the Houses of Congress the supreme authority wielded by the British Parliament. The drift of the present action of the President is to preserve them free, independent, self-governing, republican, States in the future as they have been in the past. Although charged with violating the Constitution himself he has rather striven to divest himself of the illegal power which he inherited from the war.

That the action of Congress is the larger, grander, and more humane it is not we think difficult to show, even though for the moment it must vault through the paper constitution of the Republic. President Johnson trusts that the good-will of the Southern aristocracy, if their representatives are again admitted to the Union, will induce them to accept the Northern programme with reference to the Federal debt and the enfranchisement of the Negro. The people of the North prefer trusting their own Congress to trusting the stubbornly rebellious South, believing that its unconstitutional action will terminate when the need for it ends. The Congress in entering upon the war of the maintenance of the Union, and in accepting the emancipation policy of President Lincoln which the war developed, has brought itself face to face with much graver facts than the mere divinity of the parchment constitution of the United States. The North is bound to see that the blood and treasure it has shed and spent are not thrown fruitlessly away, and that the war settled with so much blood and suffering shall not be reopened on the floor of Congress and perpetrated in fierce envenomed party struggles for fifty or a hundred years to come. Having dissolved the social fabric of the South by raising four millions of human beings from the level of draft bullocks to the level of free men and women, Congress is bound to guarantee the social position it has given them, and must re-construct Southern society on a new basis which shall have regard to the new facts. If the Southern States were admitted to Congress upon the President's theory the results would be these:—They would regulate, as before the war, their own respective standards of franchise, excluding of course the emancipated Negro from the Suffrage, but they would be entitled to reckon these Negroes, in respect of their free citizenship, within the basis of representation, and by this means return so many more members to Congress, in fact a sufficient number to swamp, in combination with the President's following, the Northern representatives. Given a majority of Southerners and the public debt of the Federal Government is instantly repudiated; the burden of taxation is rolled upon the North; the whole Federal Legislation of the last five years is annulled as unconstitutional and of no binding effect, for the simple reason that it was passed in the absence of one half the representatives of the Union; slavery is revived either flagrantly under its old name or covertly under the name of Serfdom, but would, however, be still slavery in fact. In the face of momentous dangers like these as the consequence of the readmission of the Southern States to the Union, the infatuated worship by the President and his party of a mere paper compact seems to us to fall nothing short of the blindest political fanaticism. The North in the bloodiest civil war on record has placed the South under its foot, and it is asked after all its self-sacrifice and suffering to commit social suicide and hand over its victory to the foe it defeated! The North cannot and dare not do this. Compromise now implies long years of savage rancorous conflict in Congress, breaking out into inevitable war in the future. Resolute determination to secure all that the war has won for them is, therefore, with or without the "Constitution" the only wise policy of the North. The Southern States are civilly dead and there are indications already of their being swept entirely out of political existence, with some likelihood that at a future, and probably distant, time new States, with new names will take their places in the American Union.

The main instrument for effecting the immediate objects of the North is the investiture of the Negro with the franchise. The majority of the coloured population may be unfit to vote, but they will all support the anti-slavery and pro-equality policy of Congress. Although the Southern States have accepted the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery they recoil from the further constitutional amendment investing the Negro with the Suffrage. President Lincoln's proclamation simply means that the Negro shall not be bought and sold like a piece of goods and that he shall have the splendid privilege of starving, as the white man has, if he does not work. It does not repeal, and cannot touch, the barbarous Black Codes of the South which make it a crime to teach a Negro to read or write, which prevent a Negro from suing a white person or giving evidence against him in a court of law, which prevent him from moving from one place to another, which give to a Negro wife no claim for support from her Negro husband, and give to Negro children no claim on their Negro parents. Let the South dominate in Congress, and the Black Codes are re-enacted by the Legislature of each Southern State with a thousand-fold rigour. Emancipation under such conditions would be a farce were it not so terrible a tragedy, for the bitterest hatred towards the Negro now supplants the old patriarchal feeling and sense of property which formerly constituted the relation between the planter and his slaves. If the emancipation means anything at all, it means that the liberated Negro, whether with or without a vote, shall not be an object of oppression, that he shall be legally capable of asserting and enjoying all the natural and social rights of the white man. Yet all this oppression lies as the almost certain result of President Johnson's policy. Can any dispassionate foreigner doubt that Congress has but one duty to perform, and that having emancipated the Negro in letter it should emancipate him in spirit and in fact. Congress thinks that one of the safest guarantees against white oppression in the South is to give the Negro the franchise and a telegram informed us the other day that it has passed a Negro Suffrage Bill. It is certainly bound to protect the black population, and to perfect in other respects the whole results of the war, even if the cost of so doing is the political extinction of the Southern States.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(From our Own Correspondent).

LONDON, 18TH JANUARY.

So well have the intentions of Government with regard to Reform been kept secret, that even now, within three weeks of the meeting of Parliament, after a vacation during which the subject has been almost as universally and as earnestly discussed as during the last Session, there has not been the faintest foreshadowing of policy given by any member or any organ of the Cabinet. The schemes of *doctrinaire* pamphleteers, the angry altercations of irritated partisans, and monster meetings in great towns have kept the question unceasingly in the most prominent position before the public, and yet there were never fewer indications in a like situation, of what was to be the attitude of Government. It has been gravely asserted that, within the last few weeks, the Government has seriously entertained the idea of immediate resignation on the assembling of Parliament, on the ground of the necessity for some notice in the matter, and the disqualifications of the Conservative party for taking any such action. On the other hand, at the only recent Conservative demonstration of any importance, Mr. Mowbray, the Judge Advocate General, devoted a speech of some length and considerable warmth to prove that nothing in their history on in their present circumstances prevented Lord Derby and his colleagues from dealing effectually with Parliamentary Reform. He argued that as the Conservatives had introduced a Bill in 1859, and had not opposed the second reading of the Liberal Bills of 1854, 1860, and 1866, that they were in no way disqualified for again attempting the settlement of the question, and could not be charged with want of self-respect in so doing. He disclaimed any weight which his official position might give his words, but it is difficult to suppose that any subordinate member of a Government would have taken the line taken by Mr. Mowbray, had a resolution to abstain entirely from action in the matter. The only other passage in his speech which might be taken as in any way a clue to the policy of his party was one in which he attributed the faults and incongruities of the Bill of last Session to the want of full and accurate information in those who prepared it, and expressed his belief that failure would attend every attempt made until such full information was obtained. This, of course, would point to the Parliamentary Commission as the plan contemplated by the Government for solution, or at least postponement of the pressing difficulty which faces them. Whether this be the case or not, it seems on the whole probable that their policy will be one of delay, and that they will be prepared with a series of administrative reforms and other measures in the time thus gained. It is reported, for instance, that Mr. Gathorne Hardy will introduce a really comprehensive Poor Law Measure, and that the education question will be taken up in its broadest form. It is certain, however, that a large section of the Liberals will refuse to accord support to any such measures, on the ground that the questions they treat of are exactly those on which the House, as at present constituted, is unfit to legislate, and that a more immediate representation of the classes directly affected is essential to their settlement. Mr. Gladstone has issued the usual circular to his followers, urging them to attend at the commencement of the Session, but it does not vary from the form customary on similar occasions. There is little doubt that, whatever line be taken by Lord Derby, serious party conflicts will take place early in the Session. With regard to the prospects of a dissolution, in case of ministerial defeat, not an indication, one way or the other, has yet appeared.

American news is still of importance. The

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 18th JANUARY.

THE P. & O. Company's S. S. *Carnatic*, Captain Rennoldson, arrived in harbour on Saturday afternoon at one o'clock with the Mails to the 18th January. The following is the

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.

Lieut. Downing,
Mr. W. A. Millett,
" T. Tatchell,
" A. Wilkie,
" E. Durbrow,
" A. Pritchard,
" G. Barr,
" J. Flynn,
" Bildsmes,
" A. Kemp,
" W. Hallett,
" A. Camp,
Miss Jane Grierson
Mrs. W. Stringer.

Miss Isaac,
Major and Mrs. Langston,
Mrs. Knight,
Mr. Goodwin,
Dr. Cook,
Mr. Hales,
Mrs. Dundas and infant,
Ensign and Mrs. La Touche,
Captain and Mrs. Park and infant,
Dr. Cook,
Mr. and Mrs. S. Carver,
Mr. F. Nicol,
Mr. G. Sheppard,
Lieut. Dixon,
Ensign Heath,

From Marseilles.

Mr. Gregory,
" Trubshawe,
Dr. Cumming,
Capt. McLeod,
Miss Hunderson,
Mr. and Mrs. Blair,
Mr. F. H. Souter.

Ensign Barlow,
Captain F. J. Rose,
Mr. A. Watson,
Miss Crosby,
" Olsen,
Mr. F. W. Arbuthnot,

From Suez.—Mr. J. M. Carter, Mr. Ambrose Ralli, Mr. Davies.

From Aden.—Conductor D. Emden.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Home News, Jan. 18.)

MR. GLADSTONE, as leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, has issued the usual summons to his supporters to be in their places when Parliament opens.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Milman has been nominated to the bishopric of Calcutta.

A terrible catastrophe has occurred in the ornamental water in Regent's-park, through the ice not breaking up of the ice. Several lives were lost.

It is announced that the Address of the Commons, in reply to the Speech from the Throne, will be moved by Lord Holmesdale, the member for West Kent, and seconded by Mr. E. S. Graves, M.P. for Liverpool.

The Turkish Government has sent reinforcements to the Greek frontier.

The ministerial crisis at Bucharest has been terminated by the return of Prince John Ghik to office.

Count Bismarck has issued a diplomatic circular of a highly pacific character.

Holland and Belgium have agreed to refer the Scheldt dispute to arbitration, without binding themselves to abide by the decision.

The railway trains, on the Continent and in England, have been much retarded by the severity of the frost. In Scotland, the delays of the mail trains have occasioned serious inconvenience. The weather continues very severe.

Madrid is extremely quiet, but the existence of a wide spread spirit of revolution is indicated by many signs.

The delay in the opening of the French Chambers occasions much speculation in Paris.

Three members of the Hungarian Diet, who had accepted office under Austria, have resigned their appointments, and the Chamber has refused to others similarly circumstanced shall do the same.

It is believed that the impeachment of President Johnson will be abandoned by the American Congress.

The Legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky have rejected the constitutional amendment.

The ex-queen has declined to accede to a memorial praying for the abolition of the search of passengers' luggage between France and England and the French Exhibition.

Garibaldi is said to have left Caprera, and gone to Crete.

The demand of the Italian Government arising out of an attack on an Italian vessel has been conceded by Turkey.

Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald has been presented with a portrait of himself on taking leave of his friends at Horsham, which borough he formerly represented in Parliament.

Great destitution prevails among the poorer districts throughout Ireland.

A body of French troops has returned to France from Mexico.

The Neapolitan nunneries and monasteries have been suppressed.

The following names appears in the obituary of the week :—

In Her Majesty's Indian Service : Colonel Vincent Mathias, Retired List, Madras Army—Captain C. D. Saunders, Retired List, Madras Army—Lieut.-Colonel Archibald Murray, C. B., Bombay Civil Service.

Miscellaneous : The Marquis of Exeter, K.G.—Sir Stuart Alex. Donaldson—Lady C. Cavendish—The Hon. F. Somerville—Lady C. Boyle—M. Victor Cousin and Ingres—Dr. W. Marsden.

THE WATERFORD ELECTION RIOT.

(From the Home News, Jan. 18.)

THE evidence at the inquest on O'Brien, one of the men who were killed in the cavalry charge at Dungarvan on the day of polling at the Waterford election, has closed, several days having been occupied with its reception.

Most of the witnesses produced by the next of kin of the deceased man have denied seeing any assault made upon the voters, or any stone thrown at the military. One person named Richard Curran, a shipmaster, swore that he saw Major Wombwell, who was in command of the Lancers, attack two men and use his sword with them. The same man declared that he had seen three Lancers ride over a woman. In cross-examination by Mr. Julian, he was considerably shaken, and would not undertake, to say whether or not he had seen the magistrates and the Lancers pelted by the mob. The principal witness was Mr. Cornelius Redmond, of the *Waterford News*, who saw the Lancers charge, but did not see any injuries inflicted upon persons in the crowd. He thought that the crowd was smaller and much more quite than at any previous election for 20 years. He did not see the military assailed. The voters were quite safe from the people at the time when the Lancers charged. Mr. Julian elicited the fact that the *Waterford News* advocated the return of Mr. Dy La Poer. Three other witnesses swore that they saw the troopers act with unnecessary cruelty on the occasion, and that no provocation was given to them; a fourth witness, however, deposed that he saw them stoned vigorously when they were entering the town before the charge, and that the mob delivered several heavy volleys of stones at the Lancers from a secure position in a yard, from which they were obliged to be dislodged by the police. In the course of the proceedings a warm discussion arose between the legal gentlemen on either side as to whether the 12th Lancers "ran away" in India; one gentleman asserting that they never flinched in India or anywhere else, and the other asserting as positively that it required another regiment of cavalry in India to prevent them from showing their backs to the enemy. Subsequently the charge against the gallantry of the Lancers in India was withdrawn and apologised for. Some additional witnesses made statements to the effect that the Lancers used unnecessary violence, and that they received little provocation, if any. The medical evidence was, substantially, that the contused wound which caused the death of the deceased was not produced, in the opinion of the witness, by a lance.

Two magistrates, Messrs. Green and Maguire, who were examined on behalf of the military, deposed that the soldiers acted with great forbearance and moderation amidst volleys of stones from the mob.—The principal witness, however, for the military has been Major Wombwell, who was in command of the 12th Lancers on the day of the polling. He positively proved the fact that volleys of stones were thrown, and that amongst others he himself had received a severe blow. His orders to the men were not to use the points of their lances. When he perceived the affray at 1 o'clock he ordered the trumpeter to sound the assembly. In the earlier part of the morning he had not observed any stone-throwing. He was in stone-throwing commenced he saw some of his men rushing towards the people, and ordered them to desist. On one occasion he attempted to lay hold of the bridle of one of the soldiers, but did not succeed, and was nearly being put into the river himself in striving to stop another man. The witness is reported to have said that "the troops did break away from his control;" he did his best to call the men in.—Lord Hastings was next examined, and proved having seen a great deal of stone-throwing. He saw a man strike a Lancer with a stone, and the Lancer retaliate by striking him with the lance. He thought that the troops only wanted to push the mob back, and that they behaved throughout with exemplary patience. He himself was nearly struck by a stone about four pounds weight. In cross-examination, Lord Hastings adhered to the statement that the Lancers acted with great forbearance.—Captain Coote, resident magistrate, said that he saw the soldiers do nothing to provoke the people and that they stood most patiently while immense stones were being thrown at them.—Sir John Nugent Humble gave even stronger testimony. He saw the Lancers pursued by the mob, and finally he saw them turn on the crowd and ride down the quay. About 10 troopers went down the quay. On the whole, he believed the conduct of the soldiers to have been excellent. He deeply regretted the death of Captain Kiely, who, he said, was one of the supporters of the Conservative candidate.—Further evidence of the same kind was given on the subsequent day, and the inquest was adjourned to yesterday, the 17th, when counsel was to address the jury. The inquiry into the cause of Captain Kiely's death was commenced on the same day.

BREAKING OF THE ICE IN REGENT'S PARK—FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

(From the Home News, Jan. 18.)

ON the afternoon of Tuesday, Jan. 15, a catastrophe of fearful magnitude took place on that part of the ornamental water in the Regent's-park immediately opposite Sussex-terrace, and by which numerous lives have been lost. On this part of the lake, which is the broadest, several thousand persons had been skating during the forenoon, although the ice was looked upon by the icemen as very unsafe, from its being principally snow ice. About half-past 3 there were near the same spot about 500 persons, among whom were many ladies, and on the banks were from 2000 to 3000 spectators. Suddenly the ice at the sides of the bank became loosened, and was drawn from the edge. Within a minute the whole sheet of the ice over the full width of the lake gave way, and split up into fragments of a few yards square. A general rush was made for the banks, and unfortunately this broke up the soft ice into still smaller pieces. Numbers of persons fell through the crevices into the water, which is at least 12 feet deep, and several appeared as once to be sucked under the ice. At least 200 persons were struggling in the water and screaming for help :—

A few, with great presence of mind, threw themselves flat upon the surface of the pieces of ice, and were thus not only instrumental in saving the lives of many of those in the water, but preserved their own until assistance came to them. The screams of those struggling and sinking in the water, and the shouts of the people on the banks, added to the horror of the scene. The icemen, of whom the full number were on duty, did all that it was possible to do under the circumstances, and three of them narrowly escaped from drowning, having, when in the water helping the people out, been seized by others drowning, and pulled under the ice. Several of the parkkeepers and spectators rendered all possible aid, and more than 100 persons within a few minutes of the accident were got on shore, the greater number of whom were so much exhausted that they had to be taken to the humane Society's tent and placed under medical treatment.

While this was going on, several persons who were in the water in the middle of the lake, and whom it was impossible for the icemen to reach, the ladders and boats being rendered almost useless owing to the state of the ice, were seen to sink back exhausted, evidently benumbed with cold, after vainly endeavouring to support themselves by clutching at the rotten ice, which crumbled away in their grasp. What made the scene the more shocking was that the female relatives of many of those who fell into the water saw their struggles from the bank without the possibility of saving them. One lady saw her husband sink and lose his life, while two sisters were sending forth piercing screams and calling upon the people to save their brother. He was drowned, and the two ladies were taken away in the most pitiable state, and sent to their home in a cab.

Shortly after 4 o'clock a strong body of police, and an additional number of icemen from Hyde-park, arrived, but too late to render any aid except in getting out the bodies of those drowned, all the persons alive having by this time been rescued and taken to the tent. Forty persons, more or less exhausted, were attended to by the medical men who had gathered to the spot, and sent some to their homes, some to the hospital, and others to the workhouse. The inhabitants of Sussex-terrace vied with each other in sending over to the tent all the necessaries required by the medical men. As soon as the ice was cleared, a body of icemen and labourers with great difficulty got out the boats to that portion of the water where it was known several persons had sunk. Before dusk only seven bodies had been recovered, all of whom had skates upon them. The scenes on the occasion are depicted as most startling and harrowing :—

Women rushed about on the banks screaming out that their children, or husbands, or brothers were drowning, and imploring the bystanders to save them. Boys and girls stood hysterically crying and wringing their hands, and strong men convulsively appealed to those who had no means of help, and pointed out friends and relations struggling in the agonies of death. Only those who, like the writer, were on the spot, and saw with their own eyes what took place, can form an adequate idea of the calamity which in an instant placed 200 persons at the very gates of death, almost within arms' reach of those who were related to them by the closest ties, but who were yet in most cases obliged to stand helplessly by and see them fighting desperately for life, and gradually succumbing or waiting passively, clinging to pieces of ice till they became insensible and lost their hold.

It is said that by half-past 3 o'clock the ice showed unmistakable signs of breaking up. It was cracked to such an extent that there was not a sound piece of more than a foot or so broad, and the cracks were clearly marked by the water which rose through them :—

These alarming symptoms were noticed by everybody, and many who had sense enough made the best of their way off, expressing their opinion as they did so that the ice would not last many minutes longer. Even these in many instances got a wetting in getting out of danger, for with hardly an exception the ice had parted from the shore right round the lake. Notwithstanding the warning signs, more than 200 persons still remained on the ice skating and sliding. Shortly before 4 o'clock three children and two men went through the ice together at about a dozen feet from the south-western shore. A gentleman immediately plunged in and brought to the shore the three children who clung round so as almost to drown him. Here one of the Royal Humane Society's men excited a great deal of indignation. He went a foot or so into the water and there waited till the children were brought to him and then, with another, claimed to have rescued them. One of the men who had fallen in scrambled out, and the other was taken from a boat by a Royal Humane Society's man. Immediately after this several other people fell in, but they were soon got out. Somewhat awakened to their position by these accidents, and the shouts of the people on the banks, a few other persons left the ice, not, however, without in most cases falling through when near the shore.

At this time a dozen people on the north-eastern side, near the boathouse, who were standing close together watching the misfortunes of the others, fell in together .....

This was witnessed from all parts, and created a panic among all who remained on the ice, and they all with one accord rushed towards the opposite shore. Before this movement commenced, numbers were seen dropping through groups the ice in all parts. As the frightened made for the banks, the whole field of ice gave two or three heaves, and then simultaneously broke up over the whole of the broad part of the lake. In an instant 500 men and children were thrown into the water. A fearful cry of dismay proceeded from them as they fell, which was mingled with a loud shout of horror from the thousands who lined the banks. Then all was confusion and distraction. For several minutes nothing effectual was even thought of, and there in the water could be seen children of from eight to 12 years of age clinging to the edges of the broken ice, crying every moment in frantic voices for the assistance which those who witnessed their sufferings were powerless to render them, and in a brief time giving up their short lease of life with a few last faint waves of the hands above the water. Those who witnessed these scenes cried and shrieked with even greater exhibition of feeling than the sufferers themselves.

The first shock over, men rushed wildly about seizing upon everything in the shape of a rope or spar to throw to the struggling and drowning; but by this time all direct communication with them was cut off by the general breaking up of the ice, and very few were reached for a long time :—

A cry was raised of "The boats, the boats!" and hundreds of willing workers ran off to return with the boats on their shoulders, but when they got them into the water the greatest difficulty was experienced in forcing them through the ice. Ropes were rapidly joined, and then one end of each being carried across the bridge, they were stretched from shore to shore and dragged along. A few persons managed to grasp them, but they could not be dragged ashore, and had to remain holding on to them till the boats picked them up. Some of them failed to hold on long enough, and the spectators were horrified to see, every now and then, a man thoroughly exhausted gradually relax his hold and sink.

Many instances of individual gallantry or coolness took place. One man, at the most imminent risk, plunged in and brought several children safely out. It is also related that a gentleman who fell so that his head and chest rested on a large block of ice, while his feet were in the water, lay smoking his pipe for a long time while the boats were farther out picking up as fast as possible those in a worse position :—

He began, however, to realise his position, and removing his pipe from his mouth, he called out, "fifty pounds to any one who will fetch me out!" Several abortive attempts were made to reach him with ropes, poles, and ladders. A man with the aid of a ladder reached within a small piece of sound ice, and endeavoured to throw a rope to him, but it fell short. He then managed to push the ladder on to a piece of ice farther out and, standing on the former, he again threw the rope in doing so he fell, and in clinging to the ladder he hurt himself and was drawn ashore. A gentleman then got into an escape fitted up with barrels at the end. When pushed out as far as possible he got into the water and endeavoured to push the escape along, but he did not succeed. Eventually a man went with a rope round his waist, and a rope having been fixed to his waist, he desperately fought his way through the ice and seizing the skater round the body, they were both dragged to land amid tremendous cheers.

The aspect of the South-western corner of the park on the 17th ult. presented an agreeable and striking contrast to that of the previous day. Curiosity appeared to have been satisfied, and there were no multitudes of eye-straining spectators, no struggles with police constables, no scrambling over fences, no trespassing upon forbidden ground. Soon after daybreak a body of police took possession of the inclosure, and distributed themselves around the lake, but some time previous to their arrival the bitter labour of dragging the centre of its muddy bed had been quietly resumed by the ordinary parkkeepers and their assistants. The remains of a from 2000 to 3000 spectators. Suddenly the ice at the sides of the bank became loosened, and was drawn from the edge. Within a minute the whole sheet of the ice over the full width of the lake gave way, and split up into fragments of a few yards square. A general rush was made for the banks, and unfortunately this broke up the soft ice into still smaller pieces. Numbers of persons fell through the crevices into the water, which is at least 12 feet deep, and several appeared as once to be sucked under the ice. At least 200 persons were struggling in the water and screaming for help :—

A few, with great presence of mind, threw themselves flat upon the surface of the pieces of ice, and were thus not only instrumental in saving the lives of many of those in the water, but preserved their own until assistance came to them. The screams of those struggling and sinking in the water, and the shouts of the people on the banks, added to the horror of the scene. The icemen, of whom the full number were on duty, did all that it was possible to do under the circumstances, and three of them narrowly escaped from drowning, having, when in the water helping the people out, been seized by others drowning, and pulled under the ice. Several of the parkkeepers and spectators rendered all possible aid, and more than 100 persons within a few minutes of the accident were got on shore, the greater number of whom were so much exhausted that they had to be taken to the humane Society's tent and placed under medical treatment.

While this was going on, several persons who were in the water in the middle of the lake, and whom it was impossible for the icemen to reach, the ladders and boats being rendered almost useless owing to the state of the ice, were seen to sink back exhausted, evidently benumbed with cold, after vainly endeavouring to support themselves by clutching at the rotten ice, which crumbled away in their grasp. What made the scene the more shocking was that the female relatives of many of those who fell into the water saw their struggles from the bank without the possibility of saving them. One lady saw her husband sink and lose his life, while two sisters were sending forth piercing screams and calling upon the people to save their brother. He was drowned, and the two ladies were taken away in the most pitiable state, and sent to their home in a cab.

Shortly after 4 o'clock a strong body of police, and an additional number of icemen from Hyde-park, arrived, but too late to render any aid except in getting out the bodies of those drowned, all the persons alive having by this time been rescued and taken to the tent. Forty persons, more or less exhausted, were attended to by the medical men who had gathered to the spot, and sent some to their homes, some to the hospital, and others to the workhouse. The inhabitants of Sussex-terrace vied with each other in sending over to the tent all the necessaries required by the medical men. As soon as the ice was cleared, a body of icemen and labourers with great difficulty got out the boats to that portion of the water where it was known several persons had sunk. Before dusk only seven bodies had been recovered, all of whom had skates upon them. The scenes on the occasion are depicted as most startling and harrowing :—

Women rushed about on the banks screaming out that their children, or husbands, or brothers were drowning, and imploring the bystanders to save them. Boys and girls stood hysterically crying and wringing their hands, and strong men convulsively appealed to those who had no means of help, and pointed out friends and relations struggling in the agonies of death. Only those who, like the writer, were on the spot, and saw with their own eyes what took place, can form an adequate idea of the calamity which in an instant placed 200 persons at the very gates of death, almost within arms' reach of those who were related to them by the closest ties, but who were yet in most cases obliged to stand helplessly by and see them fighting desperately for life, and gradually succumbing or waiting passively, clinging to pieces of ice till they became insensible and lost their hold.

It is said that by half-past 3 o'clock the ice showed unmistakable signs of breaking up. It was cracked to such an extent that there was not

BOMBAY.

THE case of Michael DeGa, charged with criminal breach of trust, is set down for trial to-day before a special jury.

GENTLEMEN serving on both the special and common juries should be in attendance at the High Court at a quarter to ten o'clock this morning.

BRIGADIER GENERAL RUSSELL, Commanding the Bombay Garrison, will take the annual inspection of the 21st Regiment N. I., on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 11th, 12th and 13th instant.

AT a meeting of the shareholders of the General Financial Corporation (Limited) held on Saturday afternoon, a report submitted by the liquidators was unanimously adopted, and the accounts of the liquidation were passed.

THE Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould gave a decree on Saturday, for Khoja Lalljee Ludha as against Premabhoy Hemabhoy, for the sum of Rs. 5,000 with interest and costs, on a promissory note. The suit was under Act V of 1856 and was not defended.

WE would remind our readers that the public meeting which has been called with a view to honouring His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere on the occasion of his departure from Bombay is to take place in the Town Hall at half-past four o'clock this afternoon.

WE are informed that Colonel W. H. B. Bell, of the Royal Engineers, one of the members of the Sanitary Commission, is likely to be appointed President of the Sanitary Commission, in room of Dr. A. H. Leith, proceeded to Europe on leave.

THE following passengers proceed to-day by the B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. *Governor Higginson*, Captain T. Saunders, to Kurrachee :—Mr. W. S. Barquet, Mr. A. Bryce, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Langley, Mr. and Mrs. Gonsalves, Mrs. Steven and daughter, one shroff of the Bombay Bank and Mr. Edenjee Dadabhoy.

MR. ALEXANDER NARCHI and Mr. Achille Guerriere arrived here on Friday last per British ship *French Empire*, Captain J. Clark, from Liverpool, which port she left on 1st September.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Carnatic* Captain D. Rennoldson, which arrived in harbour on Saturday last with the English Mail, reports, that on 28th January, in lat. 26-41 N., long. 34-37 east, passed the S. S. *Delhi*. On January 29th, in lat. 23 N., long. 36-49 E. passed the S. S. *Ottawa*. On 7th February passed the S. S. *Norna*.

THE stay of the "Great World Circus" in Bombay seems to be drawing to a close, and the benefits of the principal members of the troupe are now occurring in close succession. We see that Mdlle. Elia Zoyara takes her benefit to-night, and we trust that so accomplished an equestrienne will not find the public lacking in its patronage. On Saturday there was a very large attendance at the Circus, and the performances passed off with rare success. The achievements of Master Leotard—not inappropriately called "the flying man"—are particularly remarkable.

IN two of the cases prosecuted by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, that came on for trial before Mr. Justice Westropp at the Criminal Sessions on Saturday, the prisoners were discharged in consequence of the prosecution breaking down. In the first case the charge on which the prisoner had been committed by the magistrate was not cognizable by the Courts, and in the other one because three of the witnesses for the prosecution were not present. In one charge also the prosecution was not in a position to prove that the regulations were approved of by the Governor General of India in Council, and in the other charges because the Court had not cognizance of the offences. The learned Judge observed that the charges were within the cognizance of the magistrate who sent the case up to the Sessions and who might have disposed of them himself, and in the first case ought to have done so. Mr. Cooper, who appeared for the prosecution, stated that Mr. Cochrane, who represented the Railway Company before the magistrate, had requested that functionary to convict and not send the cases to the Sessions, and that the magistrate had in both cases refused to do so.

RECUSANT JURORS.—Considerable difficulty was experienced on Saturday at the Criminal Sessions in obtaining a sufficient number of European special jurymen, and, in consequence, several gentlemen on the panel of the common jury had to be taken to make up the complement. The following special jurors not being in attendance, when their names were called, Mr. G. Norman, Mr. J. C. Jellings and Mr. C. M. Stewart, Mr. Justice Westropp ordered them to be called severally on their subpœnas with the separate penalties of Rs. 50, 100, 300 and 500 each. No response having been made, His Lordship ordered that a fine of Rs. 500 in each instance should be recorded against the recusants. In the afternoon, when the learned Judge discharged the special jury for the day, he took the opportunity of alluding to the great inconvenience caused by gentlemen on the special jury being absent, and expressed his intention in all cases in future special jurors were not present when their names were called, to inflict a special fine. At the termination of the business on Saturday, the Advocate General appeared in Court on behalf of Mr. Gerard Norman (who had been fined Rs. 500 in the morning for being absent) and read an affidavit sworn by that gentleman which set forth that Mr. Norman's absence was unavoidable in consequence of his having to attend an arbitration on behalf of Government in respect of the valuation of property being taken over by Government at Colaba, and also that he had been in communication with the Government solicitor on the matter and was under the impression that he was excused from attendance. Another affidavit from the Government solicitor was also referred to by the honorable and learned gentleman which bore out what Mr. Norman said. His Lordship enquired of the Advocate General whether it appeared in Mr. Norman's affidavit that he had fixed that day before he received the notice to attend on the jury. The Advocate General said it did not say so, but he had reason to believe that such was the case. His Lordship said the subject could be mentioned again on Monday when that question could be cleared up. Mr. John O'Connell, who had been fined Rs. 20 on Friday for not being in attendance when his name was called on the common jury, was absent again on Saturday, when the learned Judge ordered him to be fined Rs. 40 in addition to the previous fine.

COTTON TRAFFIC ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

WE have received the following paper from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce :—

Camp Sheagaon, 4th February.

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY.

SIR,—The publication of cotton export returns having been sanctioned by Government, I have the honour to forward for the information of your Chamber copy of a statement showing the quantity of cotton received in, and exported from the cotton yards at the stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars during the present season. In future the returns from which this statement is compiled in my office will be submitted to me at the close of each week, and I shall hope to be able to keep your Chamber regularly informed of the quantity of cotton detained in Central India awaiting export to Bombay.

2. You will observe that cotton has already begun to accumulate at the Railway stations, upwards of 48,000 "dokras" being stacked at the cotton yards on the 2nd instant. Until the last fortnight the Railway Company had but little difficulty in carrying off the cotton as it arrived, but during the last few days cotton has continued to pour into all the yards in unusually large quantities, and although the officers of the Company on the spot have worked incessantly and have done their best to keep the yards clear, still the daily receipts have been much larger than can be dealt with by the present arrangements of the Company, be provided for, and hence the heavy accumulation shown in the statement. The annexed return* showing the daily receipts and exports at this station, the chief outlet of the Khamgaon market will explain this. Cotton still continues to pour in; the yards are now nearly as full as they can conveniently hold, and unless special measures to meet the traffic and to carry off the mass of cotton detained be soon made by the Railway Company, serious inconvenience will, I apprehend, be occasioned to the trade.

3. The importance of improving the present arrangements for the transport of cotton from up-country has been represented to the Railway Company, and I have no doubt that the subject will receive prompt attention at their hands. With improved arrangements a great deal may, I believe, be done towards increasing the number of dokras of cotton sent down daily by rail. But with only a single line the Railway Company cannot be expected to carry off, without some delay, the quantities of cotton packed loosely in dokras that pour in upon them at this season unless some improved method of packing be adopted, the cotton must be detained at the cotton yards—and the moral taught by the heavy accumulation of cotton along the line is I think "Press your cotton." If the native merchants could but be persuaded to use half-pressed bales instead of loose dokras the Railway Company would be able to land daily in Bombay as much cotton again as it now does, and the inconvenience now experienced, if not altogether remedied, would certainly be mitigated.

4. You will observe from the returns that some few full-pressed bales of cotton and a considerable number of half-pressed bales have already been sent down by railway. But this is nearly all cotton selected by European agents up-country. Native dealers do not use the presses. With all the advantages enjoyed by pressed bales of cotton with the precedence accorded to them, and the low rate at which they are carried by the Railway Company, it appears at first difficult to understand why the native dealers will not use the half-presses. I have made enquiries from the native dealers on the subject, and they tell me that a prejudice exists in Bombay against the half-pressed bales, the European mercantile houses, they say, find the half-pressed cotton difficult to sample, and prefer the dokras, and thus they, the native dealers, who only buy to sell again, are obliged to send the cotton down in this loose state.

5. This statement of the native dealers may not be altogether correct; but I am certain that many of them believe that a prejudice exists against half-pressed cotton sent down to Bombay by natives. If this impression could be removed, there would then, I believe, be but little difficulty in persuading the native dealers in those provinces to half-press their cotton; and on this important subject I shall hope to have the honour of communicating with you further on my approaching visit to Bombay.—I have &c.,

H. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars.

* *Daily Statement of the Cotton received at, and exported from, the Sheagaon Station.*

	Received.	Exported.
27th January	2,199	1,702
28th do.	2,740	1,223
29th do.	2,432	1,701
30th do.	2,392	1,702
31st do.	2,275	1,719
1st February	3,036	1,603
2nd do.	2,054	1,869
Total	18,927	11,741

Statement showing the quantity of Cotton received at, and exported from the Stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Berars and the Central Provinces, during the Week ending Saturday, 2nd February, 1867.

Name of Station.	Number of Bales received during the Week.	Number of Bales Exported during the Week.	Total Number of Bales received up to date.	Total Number of Bales Exported up to date.	Number of Bales remaining at end of the Week.
Nagpore	}	Line	not	Open.	
Boree					
Sindee	63	147	243	243	...
Wurdah	2,746	1,713	19,567	15,929	3,578
Poolgaon	1,319	400	10,681*	9,481	1,500
Chandoore	143	309	1,099	899	191
Budnaira	9,279	4,779	26,103†	19,603	6,500
Moortizapore	2,438	1,300	10,017	8,117	1,900
Akola	1,483	1,135	2,271	1,941	330
Sheagaon	18,917	11,741	70,745‡	48,745	22,000
Nandoora	8,100	5,503	32,890	24,153‡	8,786
Mulkapore	538	538	2,157	2,157	...
Boorhanpore	1,000	1,000	2,473	2,473	...
Khundwah	700	700	763	763	...
Total	45,735	28,873	1,79,960	1,34,414	44,846

* This includes 474 half-pressed bales.
† Including 4,836 half-pressed bales.
‡ Including 105 full-pressed, and 739 half-pressed bales.

Remarks by the Commissioner.

It may be well to notice here that Wurdah is the Railway Station to which the Hinghunghat cotton finds its way. Poolgaon is also in the Wurdah district and receives the cotton of the markets of Deolee and Arvee. Budnaira (in Berar) is the outlet of the Comravuttee market, whilst Sheagaon and Nandoorah drain the market of Khamgaon and the cotton-fields of West Berar.

The "dokras" are of different sizes and weights according to the market from which sent.

The average weight of the Hinghunghat dokra is about 180 lbs.

In Berar the dokra is smaller, weighing about 136 lbs. This includes the weight of the gunny covering, &c.

The half-pressed bale weighs about 340 lbs.

(Signed) HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC,
Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars.
Camp Sheagaon, 4th Feb. 1867.

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Saturday for the following purposes :—(1) to consider a proposition of Mr. Russel Aitken for the construction of wet docks in Mody Bay; (2) to vote an address to His Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere on his retirement from the office of Governor of Bombay. There was a good attendance, and the chair was occupied by the Hon'ble A. J. Hunter.

NEW MEMBERS.

Before the Chamber entered upon the business abovementioned, there was a ballot for new members, the result being that Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucius, proposed by Messrs. Knoop and Co., and seconded by Messrs. H. Clason and Co.; and Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co., proposed by Mr. Alex. Stewart (of Finlay, Scott and Co.), and seconded by Mr. W. Christian (of Peel, Cassels and Co.), were unanimously elected.

ADDRESS TO SIR BARTLE FRERE.

The Chairman, after asking the meeting to consider the subject of an address to H. E. Sir B. Frere before taking up Mr. R. Aitken's wet dock scheme, spoke as follows :—It has been the custom of this Chamber on the occasion of the retirement of the Governors of Bombay to wait upon them with an address having reference to the commercial questions which have been under the consideration of Government and the public during the Governor's term of office. I am sure you will all agree with me that if this course is desirable on ordinary occasions, it is especially so on the present occasion in the case of our excellent Governor, Sir Bartle Frere, who is now about to leave Bombay. His Excellency at all times and in every case in which commercial questions have been under consideration by the Government has shown the most marked courtesy to this Chamber, both in submitting questions for its opinion and in attending and giving effect to its suggestions. I will not detain you with any remarks on this subject, for I know it is quite unnecessary, both because the address itself contains all that I could say in the matter, and because of the prominent part which I am to take in the public meeting on Monday. I shall therefore only say that it affords me much pleasure to move the following resolution :—"Resolved—that an address be presented to His Excellency Sir M. B. E. Frere on the occasion of his retirement from the Governorship of Bombay."

MR. R. E. Astley (Vice-Chairman) seconded the resolution, and on there put to the meeting, it was carried unanimously.

Mr. James Taylor (the Secretary) read a draft of an address—which was unanimously approved by the meeting, on the motion of Mr. Alex. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Hamilton Maxwell.

MR. RUSSEL AITKEN'S WET DOCK SCHEME.

The Chairman, in introducing this subject to the notice of the meeting, said he had been able to give it all the consideration he deserved, but that he had no doubt many of the other members were better informed on the subject than he was. He would only detain the meeting by reading the following hasty remarks which he had written the other day after perusing Mr. Russel Aitken's pamphlet :—Mr. Aitken has made out a good *prima facie* case in favour of wet docks, and their being located in Mody Bay. The soundness of Mr. Aitken's defence to that locality and economy of the scheme must be tested by other eminent engineers before anything is done in carrying out the works, and any opinions which this Chamber may express should be based merely on the question of the advisability of the proposed undertaking. Mr. Aitken has informed us that the bunder boat basin scheme which has already been sanctioned by Government would cost as much as the Dock scheme now proposed, while manifestly it will be of very trifling advantage to commerce in comparison with the other, as it would still leave us dependent on the present clumsy, dangerous, and insufficient cargo boat system. While we had wet docks, vessels would lie alongside the pier without any intervention of boats at all, thereby avoiding all the risks of landing and shipping cargo which during the monsoon are a serious affair. I confess I am at a loss to understand on what ground Government can have sanctioned so heavy an expenditure for bunder boat basins. Excepting in that monsoon they would be of little advantage to the trade of the place, and even during the monsoon their value would not be great, as there are generally less requirements for bunder accommodation then than in the fair season, and by some increase to the present wharf accommodation at the Custom House trade could be tolerably well carried on during the monsoon on the present system of landing cargo by boats. The making of such bunder boat basins would simply be to tie down Bombay for many years to come to this unsuitable and objectionable system of landing and shipping goods; and Mr. Aitken deserves our best thanks for bringing the matter before us in time to have the question agitated before the works are begun. Comparing the dock system which I now use in a mere economical point, of view, the advantage of the former would to all appearance be very great. It seems to me, however, to be a little overstated in Mr. Aitken's pamphlet. It is desirable that the question should be sifted, as with a good case made out on unquestionable grounds. I can see no reason for having recourse to overstatement, or estimates based on increasing trade, or increasing costs. Taking the principal items of dock charges, and contrasting the contrast as shown by him is as follows. For the sake of comparison I put down the charges on the register ton instead of the ton measurement as taken by him. Thus, if a vessel of 1,000 tons register carries 1,600 tons of cargo, the charge for register ton is plainly that of 16 to 10 of the measurement ton.

Landing on present system.

Cost of boats, and bunder fee	Rs.	5 6
Hire of ship, wages, &c.	"	3 0
Interest on cost of cargo while unloading at 9 per cent.	"	3 12
Total for register ton	Rs.	12 2

By means of docks.

Dock dues and cost of unloading	Rs.	2 10
Hire of ship	"	0 12
Interest on cargo	"	0 14
	Rs.	4 4

I have not included loss by damage to cargo, pilfering &c., though this is sometimes very serious, and Mr. Aitken's estimate on this account does not seem excessive. I think, however, he has considerably overstated the cost by the present system, and in my opinion the contrast of the present with the dock system should be as follows :—

Present system.

Boat hire and bunder fees Rs. 2 per ton of 40 cubic feet, or per register ton	Rs.	3 4
NOTE.—The boat hire is on present 3 ans. per package, and as on the average 3 of these go to a ton the cost of landing is Rs. 1-8 per ton or about Rs. 2 with bunder fees.		
Hire of ship	Rs.	3 0
Interest on cargo at 5 per cent. (not 9 per cent.)	"	2 2
	Rs.	8 6

A difference of Rs. 3-13 from Mr. Aitken's estimate—

Dock dues	Rs.	2 10
Hire of ship	"	0 12
Interest of cargo	"	0 9
	Rs.	3 15

Still a saving of Rs. 4-7 on the present cost in the fair season, and much more in the rains; in other words, the cost would be considerably less than half what it is now. When I looked at the figures at first I thought Mr. Aitken had omitted to calculate dock dues on the cargo, but he informed me that the charge of Rs. 2 per register ton is intended to cover all dock charges on ship and cargo. Then as to shipping—the saving would manifestly be less in shipping than landing cargo, because no advantage would be gained in the time required to fill a ship, as the delay in loading arises not in taking in cargo, but in sowing it away. Mr. Aitken estimates that the shipping charges and steam winch now cost Rs. 4-4, but as he takes boat hire at 12 annas per bale instead of 8 annas, which is the present rate, the actual charge is considerably less than his calculation. A ship generally carries 5 bales to her register ton, so that the present charge may be put down at per register ton Rs. 2-8 or Rs. 3 with steam winch. Even so there would apparently be a saving

up of land for tramways, and laying them down, would cost an enormous sum, whereas there was a highway on the water free to every one. The lighter system was very extensively adopted at London, two-thirds of the cargo at the London docks being discharged into lighters and taken by them to the various wharves up and down the River Thames. Such would probably be the case in Bombay also; a great portion of the cargo discharged at the docks would be discharged into lighters, which would convey it to the different landers along the coast. And, as to the rest of the cargo, he thought that if all the import trade of Bombay was brought into the small focus contemplated by Mr. Aitken, the result would be that the whole of the roads in the vicinity of the docks would be blocked up by the traffic in connection with them; and the nuisance would be one, compared with which the nuisance at that time of carriages on the G. I. P. Railway would be a trifle. The expense, too, of carting the goods or of putting them into lighters for distribution along the coast would be very much greater than Mr. Aitken calculated. As to the agency by which docks ought to be constructed, if constructed at all, he quite agreed with Mr. Stewart that there was not material in Bombay for making a Harbour Trust. There were not here, as in cities at home, a large number of able and experienced men, who had retired from business and had a great deal of time at their disposal, and who from inclination took a great interest in the questions with which a Harbour Trust had to deal. And from the experience people had in Bombay of the way in which directors and shareholders neglected their trust even in their own affairs, he thought it very likely that the same men put on a Harbour Trust would show the same neglect. Mr. Grant had also mentioned that a large portion of the cotton trade was already established at various places on the foreshore; and there was little doubt also that in the course of a year or so much of the cotton which came to Bombay would be pressed in the cotton districts and brought down to Bombay (either to the terminus of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Colaba or to the terminus of the G. I. P. Railway at Boree Bunder) ready for shipment. If docks were constructed at Mody Bay all this cotton would have to be carried to them, and the streets in the neighbourhood of the docks would be blocked up for hours daily, to the great inconvenience of the inhabitants;—or, if that was not so, the system of lighters would have to be adopted to bring the cotton into the docks. As he had already said he thought the expense of taking cargo to or from the docks would be very much greater than Mr. Aitken estimated; and he did not think it was fair to make a comparison between the most improved system of landing and shipping goods in wet docks, and the system at present obtaining in Bombay, which was, he supposed, about the worst in the world. He thought that the fault was to be found in the conduct of the Custom House in this matter. There was no doubt that the Customs regulations were not at all suited to the requirements of the day. Act VI. of 1863 was a sort of remnant of barbarous times; and instead of the trade of Bombay being facilitated by any Customs arrangements, it was generally admitted that they were a most unduly obstructive in their character. It seemed, in fact, to be the business of the Custom House to obstruct as much as it possibly could; and in his opinion the present inconvenience in landing and shipping goods was entirely owing to the Custom House regulations. One of the regulations, for instance, was that all vessels bringing goods into the harbour must lie fifteen days before the agent or the captain had the privilege of landing goods which had not been applied for, and the owners of the cargo. He thought that if the Customs regulations were reformed and considerably improved system of lighterage adopted, cargo could be landed with much more convenience and much more trade than it could be in a wet dock. He believed that the time required at present to discharge cargo in Bombay was very much less than Mr. Aitken stated. The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer might now land 1,200 or 1,500 packages from Suez and Aden, and discharged the whole of that cargo in two days. He might mention that the cargo brought by the steamers was landed by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company. The B. & B. S. S. Company landed at the rate of 800 packages per day, but he believed that by Mr. Kittredge that if the Customs regulations were reformed the Company would have no difficulty in landing 2,000 to 2,500. Coasting steamers and sailing vessels belonging to other companies landed from 700 to 750 per day. He thought carefully over the subject in the Chamber would agree with him that Mr. Aitken's scheme, with reformed Customs regulations, it would be folly to advocate wet docks on a scheme in Bombay. There was sufficient accommodation to land all the cargo imported at present, at least for a short time as was contemplated in Mr. Aitken's scheme, without going to the expense of wet docks. All that was required for that end was that the Chamber should agitate for a reform of the Customs regulations. And from what he had heard he believed that Mr. Bellasis, who was present in Calcutta, had amassed a great deal of useful knowledge there which would enable him on his return to Bombay to introduce reforms in those regulations. With such reform, and if due support was given to such companies as the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company, all that was wanted would be obtained without wet docks at all.

Mr. D. F. Wallace (of Wallace and Co.) made some remarks which were inaudible in the gallery reporters' box.

Mr. Grant said a Committee be appointed to consider the question of the expediency of docks being constructed in Bombay, considering especially Mr. Aitken's scheme for docks; and that the committee report upon the subject to this Chamber within three months from this time.

Mr. H. Maxwell seconded this motion.

Mr. A. D. Grant moved—"That this Chamber considers that wet docks are urgently required by the necessities of the port owing to the adoption of lighterage as at present adopted; that Mody Bay is the most favourable site from a commercial point of view for the construction of such docks; and that the agency best suited for their construction is a Dock Trust; but the Chamber does not feel itself competent to offer an opinion on the engineering facilities or difficulties of the site in Mody Bay."

Mr. C. Gadgum seconded this proposition.

Mr. A. C. Brice supposed there were few gentlemen present who had come to a definite decision in their own minds as to the propriety of recommending docks in such terms as those of Mr. Grant's motion; but if there was any wavering of opinion he thought it was in favour of the scheme as a matter of principle. He was decidedly opposed the latter altogether. The present meeting arose from an acknowledged project on the part of Government to expend a sum of money in the construction of further bunder boat basins.—

Mr. Stewart understood that Government had abandoned that project altogether.

Mr. Brice said the Chamber had at all events received the communication from Mr. Maxwell, representing the Elphinstone Company.

Mr. Maxwell: I beg leave to say that I do not represent the Elphinstone Company; I come here to represent myself individually.

Mr. Brice begged Mr. Maxwell's pardon. They had received the assurance from Mr. Maxwell that there was sufficient bunder accommodation already for the trade of Bombay; and it might therefore be desirable that the Chamber should express its opinion whether Government ought not to change the character of the project they had before adopted and which he believed they were only delaying for want of funds. He therefore thought it advisable that the whole question should be considered by a committee, and he cordially supported Mr. Wallace's proposition. There was undoubtedly very much room for improvement in the mode of landing cargoes. Great delay and expense were caused by the present system; and it might be that in these respects Mr. Aitken's scheme did not carry all the advantages which he represented. Mr. Hunter had clipped the scheme of its over-estimated advantages, but even in its modified form it would effect a very considerable saving to the community. As regards the crowding of the approaches to the dock, which Mr. Maxwell feared would be very great, there were very much the same difficulties at the present time.

Mr. Gadgum (of Leggatt & Co.) thought there could not be a greater advantages of wet docks. But it would be necessary to consider what the cost of the undertaking would be, for it seemed to him that if cargo could not be discharged at a less cost and in less time than at present, vessels would probably continue to lie one in the fair way during the greater part of the year and would only take advantage of the dock in monsoon or unfair. Besides it was well known that captains often kept cargo on board till they got a sufficient quantity of cotton, for the simple purpose of avoiding the necessity of taking in and paying for ballast. The scheme, therefore, should be carefully considered, and in his opinion a committee was desirable.

Mr. Gumpert said this scheme was not a new one, for about thirteen or fourteen years ago the late Sir Charles Forbes started a similar scheme which was very much discussed at the time. There was a great deal on record in the Government offices in regard to Mr. Malet's scheme; and the Harbour Board—of which he (Mr. Gumpert) was a member, and to which Mr. Crawford had referred the wet dock scheme with a strong recommendation to support it—had asked Government to favour them with copies of the documents on record in reference to it. These documents might also be given to the Chamber, and the proposed Committee would thus have an opportunity of considering the arguments advanced in Mr. Malet's time. There might thus be considerable time and labour saved to the Chamber, for it would be unnecessary to go over the ground which previous Committees, and professional gentlemen had already travelled over. Some of the statements made by speakers at this meeting were so diametrically opposed to Mr. Russel Aitken's scheme, that it seemed absolutely necessary that the Committee should have an opportunity of testing their accuracy. Some spoke of a cost of Rs. and others of a cost of only 15; some said the time would be a fortnight, and others a week. What the Committee should do was to get correct information on the different points by communicating with dock authorities in Europe. He trusted that Mr Stewart's propositions—which seemed to pledge the Chamber to an opinion unfavourable to a dock scheme—would not receive any support.

Mr. Stewart: I understood to say that that was not the object of the proposition he had moved.

Mr. Gumpert said, as to Mr. Hunter's proposition, it was perhaps somewhat premature. He had great pleasure in supporting Mr. Wallace's motion.

Mr. Grant, in a few remarks, said he thought it would be better to express an opinion one way or another, and that every member had had ample opportunity of studying the question since the notice of the meeting was published. With regard to the Custom House regulation to which Mr. Maxwell had specially referred—viz., the one which required a captain to keep unclaimed cargo on board for fifteen days before landing it—Mr. Grant stated that the committee of the Chamber had been considering it, and had taken steps with a view to having it repealed.

Mr. remarked that it was a rule regulation more honoured in the breach than the observance.

The Chairman, before putting the propositions to the meeting, said he was not prepared to support Mr. Aitken's scheme until such time as he knew whether it was feasible or not. He would like to hear opinions from other eminent engineers before committing himself to saying whether it was a desirable scheme. But it seemed to him that the Chamber would not be committing itself to any wrong expression of opinion if it said,—provided that docks can be made at Mody Bay at a reasonable expense, it is a very desirable thing to have them at that spot. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Maxwell had referred to the Landing and Shipping Company as a good medium for landing and shipping goods; but it was to be remembered that, though that Company charge eight annas a package for shipping goods and eight annas a bale for shipping cotton it was unable to pay any dividend. How, then, could a reduction in the cost be hoped for, with only the present facilities? As to another point, it was for time to decide whether it would be possible to adhere to the charges estimated by Mr. Aitken; but he could only say that if they could work for the charges stated by Mr. Aitken, there would be an immense advantage in having wet docks in Bombay. He believed, also, that Mr. Aitken contemplated that, in whatever manner it might be levied, the total charge should be only two rupees per ton. As to the shipping up of thoroughfares, which Mr. Maxwell feared, he would only remind the Chamber that—at all events till very recently—all the import trade of the place was carried on at the wretched Custom House bunder. (No, no.) And the same he remembered that at the new dock there would be very many times more accommodation than at the Custom House bunder.

Mr. Stewart withdrew his proposition (which had not been seconded) in favour of Mr. Wallace's.

On being put to the meeting the proposition for the appointment of a committee was carried by a large majority over that of Mr. Grant.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee:—

Messrs. A. F. Wallace, Alex. Brown, A. D. Grant, C. Gadgum, and D. Graham.

The meeting then adjourned.

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Age.	Civil.			Military.		
	Half-yearly.		Monthly.	Half-yearly.		Monthly.
	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.		Rs. as. p.
20	16 8 0		2 14 9	19 8 0		3 7 3
30	20 0 0		3 8 8	22 0 0		3 14 4
40	25 0 0		4 6 10	26 0 0		4 9 8
50	33 0 0		5 13 6	33 8 0		5 14 11
60	46 0 0		8 2 4	47 0 0		8 5 2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	33	33	39	39	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. MCLAUGHLAN SLATER,
Secretary, for Western India.

4, Church Lane, Bombay, February 1867.

NOTICES.

BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co., Mess, Commission, and General Agents, Auctioneers, &c Ballasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

B. F. & Co. beg to draw the attention of Families, Messes, and the general Public to their new and varied stock of Wines, Beers, Spirits, Oilman's Stores, and general Merchandise, now offered for sale at their premises at Byculla. A trial is solicited. The scale of Prices will be found as low as is possibly consistent with the superior quality of the articles supplied.

Wines of all the most approved Brands.
Beer and Porter do. do.
Spirits do. do.
Liqueurs do. do.
Crosse and Blackwell's Oilman's Stores, fresh, and at reasonable prices.
Yorkshire Hams and Bacon by every Mail.
Ox Tongues and Bath Chops.
Cheroots and Tobacco of all kinds and of superior quality.
Soaps and Perfumery.
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Hats, Caps, and Helmets, Whips, Sticks, Umbrellas and Parasols, Saddlery, Portmanteaus, Trunks, Boots and Shoes (French and English) and Leather Goods generally. Lamps, Chandeliers, Wall-shades, and Candlesticks, Table Cloths and Covers, Napkins, Towels, India Gauze Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c. &c. &c.,
Bagatelle Boards, Racket Bats, Foils, Fencing Gloves and Masks &c.
Combs and Brushes, Despatch Boxes, Desks, Bill Cases, &c.
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Cuckoo, Musical, and Alarum Clocks, Lockets, Chains, Brooches, Bracelets, Earrings, Suites &c. &c.
Plated Tea and Coffee Sets. Fine Tea.
Just landed ex *Thunderbolt, Dilbhar,* and *Dilharee.*
A choice assortment of Umbrellas, Lamps, Wallshades, Candlesticks, Vases, Bohemian Glass Wares, Clocks, &c.
Also some very neat and complete Dinner and Dessert Sets, Cups and Saucers, and other Porcelain Ware.
B. F. & Co. continue to execute on Commission the purchase and sale of Furniture and Stores of all kinds for the Constituents. BROWN, FRETWELL & Co.
Byculla, 22nd January 1867.

TO THE SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, beg that you will call a MEETING of the EUROPEAN and NATIVE INHABITANTS of Bombay desirous of publicly expressing their respectful and grateful recognition of the administration of His Excellency The Hon'ble SIR BARTLE FRERE, K. C. B., G. C. S. I., &c., Governor of the Presidency, previous to his departure for Europe.—We are, Sir, your most obedient servants,

R. Couch.
Joseph Arnould.
A. Grant.
George Forgo
A. J. Hunter.
Mungaldass Nathoobhoy.
Jumsetjee Jejeebhoy.
Lyndsay H. Bayley.
Michael H. Scott.
Walter H. Cassels.
Framjee Pestonjee.
Ardaseer Hormusjee.
A. D. Sassoon.
John Wilson.
John Connon.
Arthur Crawford.
G. M. Stewart.
Venayekrao Jugonnathjee Sunkersett
W. K. Fletcher.
Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
Manockjee Cursetjee.
C. M. Birdwood.
George F. Henry.
K. R. Cama.
Ramanjee Naik.
Premabhoy Hemabhoy.
Bomanjee Jejeebhoy.
Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy.
Muncherjee Horamjee Cama.
Narayen Wassodewjee.
Bhau Dajee.
F. S. Chapman.
Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik.
Harry Rivers.
Tirmakdas Venkatesh Inamdar.
Michael R. de Quadros.
G. Norman.
H. E. Astley.
W. Nicol.
Puddumjee Pestonjee.
Dossabhoy Framjee.
Andrew R. Scoble.
K. P. Cama.
Wassodew Pandurang.
W. Loudon.
M. Erskine.
T. Waddington.
W. G. Hunter.
Javerilal Umiashunker.
T. B. Johnstone.
G. C. Reynell.
J. W. Wood.
Vandravan Purshotamdass.
T. G. Hayllar
John Smith.
C. Watts Russell.
James W. Wright.
R. A. Dallas.
George S. Lynch.
D. Robertson.
J. King.
J. A. Forbes.
A. G. Pumpert.
F. W. Lawrence.
James Greig.
C. H. Reynolds.
Rowland Hamilton.
Raghoonath Narayen.
Jehangeer Gustadjee.
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.
A. D. Robertson.
J. H. Grant.
T. Jervis.
W. Liebswager.
R. B. Barton.
E. Hinjbey.
J. W. Young.
George Ingle.
J. T. Annesley.
A. Law.
O. Muller.
John Macalister.
S. D. Sassoon.
A. M. Chibbay.
J. A. Sassoon.
J. H. Peel.
John Sands.
C. W. J. Cameron.
A. E. Simpson.
L. H. Boult.
William Sim.

IN compliance with the above Requisition, I convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay, to be held in the Town Hall on MONDAY, the 11th day of February next, at half past four o'clock in the afternoon.

VENAYEK WASSOODEW, Sheriff.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, January 1867.

NOTICES.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

JUST landed, per "VANILLA," a consignment of the best CONGOU and PEKOE TEA, in boxes containing 7 and 10 pounds each.

No. 6 Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

JUST received, a very handsome collection of real MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS.

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Due notice of the day and hour for the Raffle will be given in the Daily Journals, and by Private Circular. Applications for Numbers should be made to the undersigned without delay. J. NEUBERG.

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MR. J. NEUBERG begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to a very extensive STOCK of GOODS which he has just unpacked, and invites an early inspection of the same. They consist of articles suitable for—

BOHEMIAN GLASS-WARE.—A tasteful collection of the latest style, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Butter Cups, Jewel Boxes, Card Plates, Fruit Dishes, &c.

PORCELAIN WARE.—French and Dresden manufacture.

FANCY GOODS.—An elegant assortment.

TOYS.—English, German and French Toys, adapted for presents to Children and Adults for their amusement and instruction, Scientific Toys, Picture Books, Articles for Christmas Trees, &c.

Mr. N. has priced the above very moderately in order to ensure a speedy sale. Purchasers for schools and charitable institutions are offered a very liberal discount.

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The following popular publications—*Cornhill, All the Year Round, Chambers's Journal, Leisure Hour, Sunday at Home,* and *Good Words*—are published in time for despatch by Southampton steamer of the 26th of each month; the subscription for Periodicals, including *Blackwood, Fraser, Punch, Once a Week,* &c., &c., cannot be forwarded earlier than the succeeding steamers of the 12th of the following month. Subscribers are particularly requested to note this, as complaints are constantly being received, that all Periodicals subscribed for are not received at one and the same time

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Bonnets, in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, &c., from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35.

Hats for Ladies, trimmed and untrimmed, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 35.

Hats for Boys and Girls, trimmed and untrimmed, Rs. 5 to Rs. 24.

Hats and Hoods for Infants, in Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Pique, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 24.

Infants' Cloaks, in Cashmere, Braided Silk, and Muslin, richly trimmed with Embroidery, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 89.

Boys' and Girls' Pelisses and Blouses, in Pique, Cashmere, and Cloth, for outdoor wear, from Rs. 13 to Rs. 24 per suit.

Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, in Cloth and Linen, Rs. 11 to Rs. 20.

Do. do Stockings, Coloured, Rs. 14 per dozen.

Dressing Gowns, in Muslin, Pique, and Doria, Rs. 35 to Rs. 60, richly trimmed.

Royal Scandrette Frilling, for Ladies and Children's Under-linen, of all widths.

Infants' Cap Fronts, trimmed, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8.

Infants' Richly Embroidered Jaconet Capes, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18.

Ball Dresses, very elegant, in the newest styles, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 66.

Garnitures of Flowers, with Gold and Silver Birds, Insects, &c., mixed, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.

Head Dresses of Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, interspersed with Gold and Silver Ornaments, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

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Handkerchiefs, of the finest quality, Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

Rich Fancy Ball-room Fans, Rs. 13 to Rs. 25.

Opera Cloaks, very handsome, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 69.

Belt Ribbons, in all Colours, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Crystal, Gold, and Silver Trimmings for Ball Dresses. Passementerie and Silk Belts, for Ladies, Rs. 7 to Rs. 15 each.

Bodices, in Black and White Lace, Muslin, Grenadine, and Brussels Net, &c., Rs. 8 to Rs. 60.

Manilles for Ladies in Black and White Pusher Lace, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.

Mantles, White, Coloured, and Black Silk Grenadine, Rs. 25 to Rs. 65.

Mantles, in Black Silk, richly trimmed, "Queen," "Princess of Wales," "Princess Alice," "Empress," &c., from Rs. 35 to Rs. 95.

Bodices, in Mull Muslin, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 14.

Net, Black, White, Spotted, and Plain, Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-8 per yard.

Muslins, Warm, for Ladies proceeding to Europe, Rs. 23 to Rs. 35.

Buckles, in Gold, Silver, Crystal, Enamelled, Coral, &c., Rs. 7 to Rs. 24.

Petticoats, for Ladies, Flounced and Embroidered, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

Grenadine, White and Coloured, Striped, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 each.

Corsets, Ladies' Stays and Riding Belts of every description, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.

Satin, Rich, White, and Black, Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 7-8 per yard.

Silks, Black, White, and various Colours (Glace), Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 6-8.

Moire Antique, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 100 to Rs. 120.

Broche Silks of all Colours, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per yard.

Silk Robes, a few, very rich, from Rs. 165 to Rs. 185.

Tulles, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4 per yard.

Crapes, Areophane, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Muslins, White, Black, and Coloured, French, Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.

Muslins, Grenadine, Striped and Plain, Rs. 1 to Rs. 3 per yard.

Grenadine Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 11 to Rs. 15 per dress.

Muslins, Embroidered and Grenadine, and Book Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 per dress.

Brilliants, White and Coloured for Ladies' Dressing-gowns, from Rs. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Dotted and White Muslins, Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.

Jaconets and Lincing Muslins, from As. 8 to Re. 1 per yard.

Pique, White and Maize, Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Paramatta, Alpacca, Crepe, French Merino, Alpacca Mohair, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4.

Collars and Sleeves, in Black Crepe, Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per set.

Ginghams and Half Mourning Chintzes, As. 12 to Re. 1 per yard.

Ladies' Silk Stockings, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7-8 per pair.

Frisettes, Chignons, for the Hair, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 each.

Maltese Lace Collars, and Cuffs, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20.

Jet Ornaments, consisting of Brooches, Earrings, Bracelets, Pins, Chains, Necklets, and Victorias, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 25.

Jacquettes, Ladies', in Black Cloth, Silk, and Lisma, loose Jackets for house wear, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 45.

Taritans, White and Coloured, Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Veils, Embroidered Tulle for Brides, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

Veils, Rich Lace for Brides, Rs. 48 to Rs. 130.

Handkerchiefs, for Mourning, with French hem and Black border, Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 each.

Prints and Chintzes, in all Colours, from As. 10 to Re. 1 per yard.

Caps for Boys, in Straw, Rs. 6 each.

Tulle Ruche trimming with Gobi, for Ball Dresses, Rs. 1-8 per yard.

Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Muslin, and Jaconet Edgings and Insertions, Linings, Thread, Buttons, Whalebone, &c. &c. &c.

Fancy Alpacca Petticoats, trimmed with Coloured Braid, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 each.

Boots for Ladies, Coloured and Black, Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 per pair.

Parasol Covers, in rich Sardinian and Point Exhibition Point, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 each.

Maltese Real Lace, for Dresses and Bonnets, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 18 per set.

Fancy Buttons for Dresses, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 per dozen.

Real and Maltese Lace, in all widths, rom As. 8 to Rs. 4 per yard.

Do. do. *Insertion* do. do. As. 8. to Rs. 4 per yard.

Wincys, Plain and Striped, of all Colours, Re. 1 to Re. 1-8 yard.

JUST RECEIVED.

Ladies Kid Gloves very best.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Outstations to be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

January, 1867.

NOTICES.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,

FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship-work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 13, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

WANTED.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN FEMALE SERVANT to accompany a Family to England in the Mail Steamer. She will have to take charge of young Children. Apply at the Office of Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co., Forbes Street, Fort.

WANTED, an ENGLISH GOVERNESS, to attend on a young Lady residing at Byculla, in her studies in Music and Literature, for a few hours daily. Apply at the Office of this Paper.

7th February 1867.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:

—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS, Eshenauer Benecke—
St. Estephe .....at Rs. 12 per doz
Do. Do. St. Julien..... ,, 15 ,,
Do. Do. Pauillac..... ,, 18 ,,
Do. Do. Pontet Canet ..... ,, 25 ,,
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring ..... ,, 18 ,,
Champagne, Lelegard..... ,, 25 ,,

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz.
CLARET	Médoc .....Rs.	6 8 pts.
	Do. ,,	12 0 qts.
CHAMPAGNE..	Chateau Beltasse	20
	Mest & Chandon's Sillery—(quality)	29
	Bté supérieure	
	Roederer Carte Blanche	38
	Vieux Pale	18
COGNAC	Tres-Vieux	23
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

BASS AND CO.'S BEER IN WOOD, last October Brew. Orders registered by LYON BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1867.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY .....at Rs. 18 per doz.
CLARET, St. Estephe ..... ,, 12 ,,
Discount allowed for a quantity.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (LD.)

Elphinstone Circle, 6th September 1866.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines.

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 per Doz.
do. do. 23 ,,
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 ,,
,, ,, pts. 14 ,,
Old Tom Rs. 20 ,,
Brandy in 1 dozen cases Rs. 32 per dozen.
1st September 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

JEFFREY'S Edinburgh Pale Ale, in Quarts, Rs. 4 per dozen—Cash.

R. YOUNGER'S Edinburgh Pale Ale, in Quarts, Rs. 4 per dozen—Cash FINLAY, CLARK AND Co.

5, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 19th Sept. 1866.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY, LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.

		Per doz.	Rs.
Do.	,,	Do.	40
Do.	,,	a Crown	30
Do.	,,	Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints..	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality			40
Do.	do.	do.	30
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co...			36
Do. Fine	,,	Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine	,,	Brand a Crown Pints.....	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co			36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown.....			30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal.....			18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal.....			30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal.....			40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal.....			23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal.....			20
Do. Golden, Do.			29
Do. Green Seal..